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The
PHILATELIC
RECORD
VOL IX.





Yours very truly
J. K. Sapling.

THE
PHILATELIC RECORD.

VOL. IX.

FEBRUARY, 1887, TO JANUARY, 1888.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

FEBRUARY, 1887.

No. 97.



AFTER an interval somewhat longer than usual, another volume of M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* has made its appearance, giving a history of the stamps, envelopes, &c., of Prussia, supported by a disinterment of the official documents which authorised the several issues. There was not much room for any additional light to be thrown on the adhesive postage stamps, for their history is not a complicated one; but that of the envelopes is somewhat more involved. This portion of the work will be found especially interesting and instructive, showing also that considerable pains must have been taken by the author in the examination of specimens.

Herr Schilling, the sinker of the dies of the series embossed with the head of the late King, originally prepared three dies for each of the values of 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen issued on the 15th September, 1851, and a similar number for the 4, 5, 6, and 7 silbergroschen issued on the 20th November, 1852, the former of which may be termed the oval values and the latter the octagon values. On the base of the neck of the bust he inserted his name and the index number of the die in a manner similar to that introduced by Mr. Wyon in the case of the English envelope dies, but who somewhat more modestly affixed his initials only. The original issues were all manufactured at Berlin of "Dickinson" paper in two sizes, adapted for folding a sheet of German-sized note either in two or three, and in one or other of these sizes M. Moens has found specimens of all the dies except No. 3 of the 6 sgr., the existence of which, however, is shown by its use in the reprints of 1864 and 1874. The only unnumbered dies which he has found are in the 1, 2, and 7 sgr. Now we know

that the unnumbered dies of the 1 and 2 sgr. were prepared subsequently to the numbered ones, and some German writers affirm that they are not all sunk from the original die or from the die in its primitive state. That an unnumbered die of the 7 sgr. should have been found appears somewhat remarkable, considering that the number of envelopes issued of the 7 sgr. was only 66 per cent. of the 4 sgr., and somewhat less of the 5 sgr. Further, we find that the use of all the three dies is proved, and that in the reprints of 1864 die 3 was employed, and in those of 1874 die 1. Dies 1 and 3 must therefore have been available for use at these respective times.

For our own part we think that a great deal too much importance has been attributed to the consideration as to whether die 1, 2, or 3 was used for stamping one or both sizes of the envelopes of this issue. The insistence on such so-called varieties if carried out to its full extent would, in the case of our English envelopes, involve us in the examination of how far the dies numbered from 1 to 228 were applied to the various sizes of envelopes issued by our Post-office. We refer those, however, who take an interest in the question, to the synopsis given by M. Moens, which is very complete, even to the point of chronicling a miss-fire of the 7 sgr., though it would have been still more complete had he gone on to show to what tones of colours the numbered and unnumbered dies belong.

M. Moens gives a translation of the decree of the 2nd November, 1853, which is to the following effect :

"The stamped envelopes, for the manufacture of which paper wherein two silk threads are inserted has hitherto been employed, will for the future have in lieu thereof two parallel lines in diamond type, consisting of the words *Post couvert ein (zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sieben) silbergroschen* repeated.

"The Post-offices are informed of the above with the observation that the sale of these envelopes will commence during the present month, and that the envelopes with silk threads still existing will continue valid until the stock is exhausted."

Certainly up to the year 1856, as is shown by the envelopes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin manufactured at Berlin, the form of the envelopes had not been changed ; and the first envelope M. Moens has been able to find with curved flap, in lieu of a straight one, dates from 1857. The envelope of 4 sgr. is found with the parallel lines of type with both straight and curved flaps, the

latter printed from dies 1 and 2. Whether the 5, 6, and 7 sgr. of the 1853 issue exist either with straight or curved flap is a question not decided. That they were printed there can be but little doubt, but M. Moens has searched in vain for specimens in the great collections, and all that is known of their existence depends on report. The 4 sgr. was used chiefly for postage to France, the 5 sgr. for that to England, while the 6 and 7 sgr. must for the most part have been employed for countries farther off, and what were used went probably to Russia and the East. The octagon values continued in use till October 1st, 1861, when by a decree of the 19th September of that year they were called in, and we believe were almost all burnt.

There appears to be no record of the number of octagon envelopes manufactured in each year, but an article which appears in the *Ill. Briefmarken Journal* of the present month gives a table of the quantity used in each year, which we transcribe:

Year.	4 Sgr.	5 Sgr.	6 Sgr.	7 Sgr.	Total.
1852	2236	1336	1780	915	6267
1853	8166	5111	4763	5662	23,702
1854	10,600	6811	5189	8014	30,614
1855	12,823	8636	6077	9879	37,415
1856	13,791	9235	6211	10,340	39,577
1857	15,253	10,919	8040	12,174	46,386
1858	15,403	11,383	8617	12,324	47,727
1859	15,905	20,175	9035	8643	53,758
1860	17,597	33,857	11,034	7776	70,264
1861	19,894	31,914	13,759	10,781	76,348
1862			1		1
Total	131,668	139,377	74,506	86,508	432,059

The foregoing table shows a continued gradual increase except in the values of 5 sgr. and 7 sgr. In the first of these, the sudden increase in 1859, coupled with the diminution in the 7 sgr., seems to indicate some change in the postal rates. It must also be borne in mind that in 1856 an order was made by the Post-office authorising the *employés* to cut off the stamps on the envelopes and use them as adhesives on postal packets, the postage on which had been paid in cash. As there were no adhesive stamps of a higher value than 3 sgr., this will account for the increased consumption of the higher values as shown in the next table. It has even been stated that more than half the envelopes used after 1856 were employed for postal packets.

But to what does the entire issue amount during its existence

from the 20th November, 1852, to the 1st October, 1861, a period of about nine years? The whole cash value is £11,380, and we shall perhaps be able better to appreciate the rate of progress by taking the value of the issue for each year. This will be found somewhat as follows :

1852	the total value for 1 month 11 days was	£ 145
1853	„ „ for 1 year was . .	630
1854	„ „	815
1855	„ „	1005
1856	„ „	1060
1857	„ „	1250
1858	„ „	1285
1859	„ „	1400
1860	„ „	1805
1861	„ „ for 10 months was . .	1985


In the face of this very limited issue, it is not to be wondered at that uncut specimens of the octagon values are very scarce. Some years ago cut specimens of those on “Dickinson” paper were readily met, but even these have now grown less common as collectors have become more numerous.


The work of M. Moens is a welcome addition to the library of the philatelist. It is to be regretted, for those who prefer to bind their volumes uncut, that the size of the page has been so increased as to distinguish it from all its precursors. The margins are out of all proportion to the letterpress, which, as in the other volumes, covers a space of 12 square inches, while the size of the page has been enlarged from $42\frac{1}{2}$ square inches to 54.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the 50 reis, blue, of the embossed type with the surcharge in small letters.

Adhesive. 50 reis, blue, surcharged in black.

Bermuda.—The Twopence, blue, of the existing type is now on paper, watermarked  C.A.

Adhesive. 2 pence, light blue, *wmk.*  C.A.


Boer Republic.—In addition to the values already chronicled the *Timbre-Poste* gives the following :


Adhesives. 3 pence, violet on straw-colour and on bluish paper.

4 „ „ „ „

6 „ „ bluish paper. „ „

1 shilling „ „


British Bechuanaland.—In addition to the One Shilling, green, Cape of Good Hope, surcharged for this territory, as recorded in our last, the 4 pence, blue, watermarked  C.C., has been similarly surcharged.


Adhesive. 4 pence, blue, *wmk.*  C.C., surcharged in black.

The post card and registration envelopes described in our number for August last now appear with the surcharge in ordinary type in place of capitals.

Post Card. 1 penny, red-brown on white *altered surcharge.*

Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue, *altered surcharge.*

British Honduras.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles a change of colour in the One Shilling, which, we conclude, is on  C.A. paper.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, grey, *wmk.*  C.A.

British North Borneo.—We annex woodcuts of the 4 cents,



surcharged with 3 cents, as mentioned in our last. The 10 cents also of the unaltered type has been surcharged in black with the words *and Revenue*, as shown in the cut. The Company seems to have been making rapid progress



within the last few months in the way of change of type and the introduction of surcharges.

Adhesive. 10 cents, blue, surcharged “and Revenue.”

Ceylon.—We have the envelope of 4 cents with the surcharge of **Five Cents** in one line in red.

Envelope. 5 cents on 4 c., light French blue, *surcharged in red.*

Colombia (United States of).—The stamps of the current type with the altered inscription, as mentioned in our number for May last, commence to appear. The 1 centavo has come to hand. The impression is on tinted paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, green on light green.

French Colonies.—We are told that colonial unpaid letter stamps of 1 fr., 2 fr., and 5 fr., in *black*, unperforated, are now being offered for sale in Paris. These *rarities* may be had at prices varying from £4 to £10 for the three stamps!! They were *never* issued in the colonies, and those now offered were obtained in Paris. *Verbum sap.*

Cochin China.—Stamps of 5 centimes seem still to be out of stock, as we have just received the 2 centimes surcharged with “5” and C.CH., similar to that on the 25 centimes shown in our number for September last.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 2 c., brown on yellow, surcharged in black.

German Locals.—*Berlin.*—The “Hansa” enterprise seems to have passed into other hands on the 25th November last, and to have inaugurated the change by the issue of a new series of stamps representing Mercury with a caduceus in his left hand, and a letter in the right. In the background, to the left, is a ship, and to the right a bale inscribed with the figure of value. At each angle of the rectangular framing is a monogram, and the frame bears the legend BERLINER HANSA VERKEHRS ANSTALT. The stamps are lithographed on plain white paper, and are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. There is no indication of value beyond the numeral, but the value is in pfennig.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 (pfennig), blue.
	3 ,, orange-red.
	10 ,, green.

Besides these adhesives we have envelopes of 3 pfennig in two sizes, large and small (the latter being of our A size), as also one of 10 pfennig of the latter size. The envelopes of 3 pfennig bear the inscription of HANSA-BRIEF, in red, the colour of the stamp; and that of 10 pfennig, HANSA-EIL-BRIEF, in green, the colour of the stamp.

A card of 2 pfennig has also been issued with the inscription “HANSA-KARTE—An—Berlin,” and with dotted lines for the address. In the left lower corner is the name of the printer, “Walther Peck.” A corresponding reply card is chronicled.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	3 pfennig, red on olive, large size.
	3 ,, ,, white, small size.
	10 ,, green ,, ,,
<i>Card.</i>	2 ,, blue on pink.
	2+2 ,, ,,

We also see that the following are chronicled as belonging to the first issue.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 pfennig, yellow; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.
	3 ,, green ,, ,,
<i>Envelopes.</i>	2 ,, yellow on grey, large size.
	3 ,, green ,, ,,


“The New Omnibus Company” issued a card and envelope for New Year’s-day, and we see that the *Deutsche Phil. Zeitung* for January bears in the upper right corner of the first page a stamp of 2 pf. impressed upon it.

The collection of these German Locals seems to find so little favour with our readers, and we so heartily reciprocate their feelings that, for the present at all events, we shall refrain from chronicling any farther issues, and refer those who wish to collect them to the pages of the *Deutsche Phil. Zeitung* or the *Timbre-Poste*, in both of which they will find the various types illustrated by woodcuts, of which no fewer than twenty-five were given in the February numbers of these journals.

Great Britain.—We have read with some degree of interest the criticisms in the foreign journals on the new issue, and on the

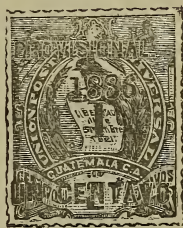
whole they appear to be exceedingly favourable. Some small matters are remarked upon, such as the smallness of the head, the microscopic lettering, &c. ; but for all practical purposes the head is large enough, and we think that the inscription is a matter which concerns the outside public very little. Some of the new stamps of Victoria have the inscriptions of the particular duties of the stamp in characters quite as small, and we fail to see that the inscriptions on the republic and empire stamps of France are much more legible. It is to be regretted that the One Penny die has not been re-engraved and the inscription altered, as it looks now as if it were applicable to some special purpose apart from the others.

The registration envelopes of sizes F and H have appeared with the inscription on the back, similar to that on size G, mentioned in our last number.

Grenada.—The existing type of the One Penny looks still more *bizarre* than before, as the upper inscription has been altered to GRENADA—POSTAGE AND REVENUE in two lines of block letters. To effect this the size of the letters in “Grenada” has been reduced, and the second line inserted in microscopic letters. The issue is on  CA paper, and the perforation as before.

Adhesive. 1 Penny, pink ; *postage and revenue.*

Guatemala.—Annexed is a representation of the surcharge on the 2 centavos of the new issue described in our number for last month.



Hyderabad.—We have the envelope of 5 annas in blue-grey on white laid paper. For the information of amateurs of such things, we may add that the specimens we have seen bear on the flap a device of a plain round garter and close diagonal lines within it, like that of an old wafer-stamp. It is not one of the seven designs depicted in M. Moens' catalogue, and therefore may be new, so far as its use for these envelopes is concerned ; but it is old in itself, as many of the points are wanting in the specimens we saw.

The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the issue of an envelope of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in lilac-grey, replacing that of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Envelopes. 5 annas, blue-grey on white laid, 137×80 mm.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ lilac-grey.

Madagascar.—We have a used specimen of the One Shilling of the first type in lilac, with the stamp of the Vice-Consulate of Antananarivo, in which the word “Shilling” is erased and “Penny” written above it in red ink, together with several used specimens, all of which have come direct from the Consular Office.

From information received, we find that these labels are issued

as a matter of convenience to those persons who are desirous of sending their correspondence through the Consular Office. When the mail is made up, the label, only attached by the gum at the corner, is removed.

1 Penny on 1 Shilling. *1st Type.*

Nevis.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp on the reply card of one penny mentioned in our last.



Norway.—A correspondent has sent us a specimen of the “insufficiently-stamped-letter” stamp, printed on green in place of pink in a portion of the sheet of the “unpaid letter” stamps. It is therefore clearly an error. It is said that about thirty or forty sheets were issued before the mistake was discovered, and the remainder were destroyed.

No value. Insufficiently-paid letter stamp, black on *green* (error).

Samoa.—The Navigator Islands are following in the wake of their neighbours the Friendly or Tonga Islands, and providing a set of postage stamps. We do not know what is the present state of political affairs in these islands, but in the autumn of last year two kings were fighting for the supremacy. In default therefore, we suppose, of being able to exhibit the portrait of a reigning monarch, a device emblematic of the principal source of the wealth of the islands has been chosen, and a large cocoa-nut tree



with two smaller ones in the background, as shown in the annexed engraving, figures as the chief feature. The issue is to consist of values varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. up to two shillings, and is being manufactured under the direction of the Stamp Department at Wellington. The design will be the same for all the values. The die is engraved by Mr. Cousins, of Wellington, and the electro plates have been made by Mr. Kirk, who superintends that branch at the Government printing office of New Zealand. Only four values had been delivered in Apia, the chief seat of commerce in the islands, at the date of the letter to our correspondent enclosing specimens obtained at Apia on the 7th December last. It is stated in the letter that the stamps had not up to that time been officially issued; and though they are stamped at the corner with the Apia date-stamp of November, yet that is clearly only as a mark of their origin; for the stamps had never been used, the gum being intact. It is very probable that the postal arrangements were not completed, and the remainder of the issue was awaited before these and any international arrangements could be carried out. The letter enclosing the specimens bore the Apia date-stamp with a 5 cents U.S. stamp, and arrived *viâ* San Francisco.

The stamps are printed on plain paper, and are perforated 13.

Adhesive. Halfpenny, violet.
1 penny, green.
2 „ orange.
4 „ blue.

Tonga.—We annex an illustration of the design of these stamps described in our December number. From recent despatches it would appear not unlikely that this will be the only appearance of King George Tubou.



Transvaal.—The threepence, lilac, type 1885, has been surcharged with “2d.” below which are double lines drawn across the original value.

Adhesive. 2 pence on 3 pence, lilac, surcharged in black.

Trinidad.—We have a reply postal union card of Twopence of the same type as the single card.

Postal Union Card. 2+2 pence, blue on buff.

United States.—To avoid a piecemeal chronicle of the recent issues of envelopes with the new watermark of U.S. in monogram, we give the following list, which embraces all that we know of up to the present time. It is perhaps the more important to give this list now, as the dies of the 1 and 2 cents will shortly be changed, and it is said that the colour of the 4 cents will be altered to purple.

No. 1. “Small Note,” 74 × 134 mm.

2 cents, brown on white; first quality.

No. 2. “Commercial Note,” 81 × 134 mm.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

No. 3. “Full Letter,” 83 × 139 mm.

1 cent, blue on white and blue; first quality.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

2 „ brown on buff and blue; second quality.

2 „ brown on amber and manilla; third quality.

No. 4. “Full Letter,” not gummed.

1 cent, blue on manilla; third quality.

No. 4½. “Commercial” size, 86 × 149 mm.

1 cent, blue on white and amber; first quality.

1 „ blue on amber and manilla; third quality.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

2 „ brown on buff and blue; second quality.

2 „ brown on amber and manilla; third quality.

5 „ brown on white and amber; first quality.

No. 5. “Extra Letter,” size, 89 × 160 mm.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

2 „ brown on buff and blue; second quality.

2 „ brown on amber and manilla; third quality.

4 „ green on white and amber; first quality.

4 „ green on amber and manilla; third quality.

5 „ brown on white and amber; first quality.

No. 6. "Extra Letter," not gummed.

1 cent, blue on manilla.

No. 7. "Official" size, 99 × 225 mm.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

2 " brown on buff and blue; second quality.

2 " brown on amber and manilla; third quality.

4 " green on amber and manilla; third quality.

No. 8. "Extra Official" size, 111 × 258 mm.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

2 " brown on buff and blue; second quality.

2 " brown on amber and manilla; third quality.

4 " green on amber and manilla; third quality.

No. 9. "Legal" size, 94 × 170 mm.

2 cents, brown on white and amber; first quality.

2 " brown on buff and blue; second quality.

2 " brown on amber and manilla; third quality.

4 " green on white and amber; first quality.

4 " green on amber and manilla; third quality.

No. 10. "Small Baronial" size, 91 × 117 mm.

2 cents, brown on white; first quality.

No. 11. "Large Baronial" Size, 106 × 130.

1 cent, blue on white; first quality.

2 cents, brown on white; first quality.

A new post card of 1 cent appeared on the 1st January, showing in the centre of a tablet inscribed POSTAL CARD the head of Jefferson to the right on a ground of horizontal lines within double concentric circles, in the space between which, at the bottom, is ONE CENT. On a scroll above is UNITED STATES, and below the whole design are the instructions.

Post Card. 1 cent, black on pale buff.

Victoria.—The new Two Shilling stamp shows the head of the Queen on a horizontally-lined background within an upright rectangle, the corners of which are cut off by curved lines. The inscriptions, VICTORIA at the top and TWO SHILLINGS below, are on solid coloured straight tablets; and the sides have a Greek-patterned ornamental framing, intercepted in the middle by the numeral of value. Below the upper inscription is STAMP, and above the lower DUTY, both in minute characters. The impression is on coloured paper, watermarked "V and CROWN," and the perforation 12½.

Adhesive. 2 shillings, sage-green on sea-green.

PHILATELIC GAINS OF 1886.

THE contents of the following list, not otherwise described, are to be taken as adhesives. Words in italics point to the particular change in the object in question which constitutes it a new variety, and the page referred to is that of the eighth volume of the *Philatelic Record* on which the novelty is described. A note of interrogation indicates that the authenticity is doubtful.

AFGHANISTAN.—Remarks on the currency and inscription of the stamps. (Pages 171, 187, 204.)

- 1 abasi, *brown-red, chocolate-brown, vermillion.* (Pages 116, 153.)
- 2 „ „ *lilac, rose-pink.* („ 116, 153.)
- 1 rupee „ *purple-brown, rose-pink.* („ 116, 153.)
- 1 abasi, 2 abasi, and 1 rupee, *brownish-red on saffron and on orange wove paper.* (Page 172.)
- 1 abasi, 2 abasi, 1 rupee, *carmine on pink wove paper.* (Page 172.)
- 1 „ 2 „ 1 „ *lake on green and on lilac vergé batonné paper.* (Page 172.)
- 2 abasi, *red on yellow laid paper.* (Page 204.)

ANGOLA.—New type. 5 reis, black. (Page 64.)
 10 „ green. („ 64.)
 20 „ carmine. („ 64.)
 25 „ violet. („ 134.)
 40 „ brown. („ 134.)
 50 „ blue. („ 134.)
 100 „ red-brown. („ 134.)
 200 „ lilac. („ 134.)
 300 „ orange. („ 134.)

ANTIGUA.—Type 1862. 6 pence, dark green; *wmk. Crown & C.A.* (Page 79.)
 „ 1882. 1s., purple „ „ 79.)
 Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine. (Page 64.)
 1+1 „ „ („ 64.)
 1½+1½ „ red-brown. („ 64.)

ANTIOQUIA.—1 centavo, *black on white* (type 1875). (Page 116.)
 5 centavos, *bistre on buff* („ 1883). („ 116.)
 10 „ *lila on laid* paper.* (Page 116.)
 New type. 1 centavo, pale blue on pink. („ 116.)
 2½ centavos, black on yellow. („ 116.)
 5 „ blue on buff. („ 116.)
 10 „ carmine on buff. („ 116.)
 20 „ violet „ („ 116.)
 50 „ brown-orange on buff. (Page 116.)
 1 peso, yellow on bluish-green. („ 116.)
 2 pesos, green on lilac. (Page 116.)
 Error in the plate of the 10 centavos.
 50 centavos, carmine on buff.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—20 centavos, blue (type 1878); *perf. 12.* (Page 153.)
 ½ centavo, black *inverted* surcharge on 15 c., deep blue. („ 153.)
 ½ „ red „ „ on 15 c. „ („ 153.)

* An error has been made in chronicling this stamp at page 116. The type is that of 1884, which in 1885 was printed in lilac on *wove* paper, and had since been found on *laid*.

Official Stamps. 90 c., blue, red italic surcharge. (Page 79.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 5 c., vermilion, black " (" 79.)

4 c. on 5 c. " " (" 79.)

12 c., blue, black surcharge. (Page 153.)

Post Card. *Alteration in type.* 2 c., black on pale blue. (Page 153.)

AUSTRIA.—50 kreuzer, *cerise*. (Page 64.)

Letter Cards. 3 kr., green on pale green (eight varieties). (Page 80.)

5 kr., lilac-pink on grey " (" 80.)

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.—10 paras, black surcharge on 3 soldi, green; Vienna surcharge. (Pages 153, 172.)

10 paras, black surcharge on 3 soldi, green; Constantinople surcharge. (Pages 153, 172.)

Letter Cards. 10 soldi, blue on grey. (Page 153.)

AZORES.—Small type surcharge. 25 reis, lilac (?) (Page 27.)

300 " green (?) (" 27.)

BARBADOS.—Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, *mauve on buff*. (Page 204.)

BAVARIA.—Post Cards.

3 pfennig, yellow-green; *wmk. hor. wavy lines*. (Page 27.)

5 " red-violet " (" 27.)

10 " carmine on buff, *new inscription*.

10+10 " " "

BELGIUM.—Letter Cards.

10 cents, carmine on blue. *Stamp of the new type*. (Page 64.)

25 " blue on pink " (" 64.)

BERMUDA.— $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, *washy-green* (?) (Page 27.)

1 " *lilac-rose*. (" 204.)

2 pence, *brown-violet* (?) (" 27.)

3 " *grey*. (" 4.)

4 " *orange-red* (?) (" 27.)

6 " *purple* (?) (" 27.)

1 shilling, *brown* (?) (" 27.)

Post Card. New type. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., carmine on buff. (Page 27.)

BHOPAL.—Type June, 1884.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green on laid paper; *imperforate*. (Page 80.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ " " *on wove paper* " (" 117.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ " grass-green " " (" 173.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ " deep green " " (" 173.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ " black on laid paper; *perf. 7*. (" 117.)

Altered types. Small size.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, grey and bright green; *imperforate*. (Page 80.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ " red on white wove paper; *imperforate*. (" 64, 173.)

Large size.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, pale and bright red on white wove paper. (Pages 64, 173.)

4 annas, yellow on white laid; *perf. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$* . (Page 65.)

4 " deep yellow on white laid; *perf. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$* . (" 173.)

4 " olive on white laid; *perf. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$* . (" 65.)

BOER REPUBLIC.—1 penny, violet on straw paper. (Page 117.)

1 " " on bluish " (" 117.)

2 pence " on straw " (" 102.)

2 " " on bluish " (" 117.)

BOSNIA.—Letter Card. 5 kr., carmine on grey. (Page 117.)

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.—Cape of Good Hope stamps, &c., surcharged.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black, red surcharge; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 28.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. " red and black surcharge " (" 117.)

1d., rose, black surcharge " (" 44.)

1d. " " *wmk. Anchor and Cable*. (" 28.)

2d., brown, black surcharge, wmk. Anchor and Cable. (Page 28.)
 3d., lake-red ,, wmk. Crown and C.A. (,, 44.)
 6d., violet ,, wmk. Anchor and Cable. (,, 28.)
 1s., green ,, (,, 204.)
 Registered Envelope. 4d., blue, black surcharge. Sizes G, I, and K.
 (Pages 118, 173.)

Post Card. 1d., red-brown; black surcharge. (Page 118.)

BRITISH GUIANA.—Post Card. 1 c., slate-grey. (Page 118.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.— $\frac{1}{2}$ c., violet-rose; perf. 12. (Page 157.)

	1 c., orange	,,	(,, 157.)
	10 c., blue	,,	(,, 157.)
Altered types.	$\frac{1}{2}$ c., violet-rose	,,	(,, 158.)
	1 c., orange	,,	(,, 158.)
	1 c., orange; perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.	,,	(,, 205.)
	2 c., chestnut-brown; perf. 14	,,	(,, 187.)
	4 c., pink; perf. 14.	,,	(,, 205.)
	8 c., green	,,	(,, 205.)
	10 c., blue	,,	(,, 205.)
	50 c., lilac	,,	(,, 158.)
	1 dollar, red	,,	(,, 158.)
New types.	25 c., slate	,,	(,, 158.)
	2 dollars, sage-green; perf. 14	,,	(,, 158.)

Provisionals. 3 c., black surch., on 4 c., pink; original types. (Page 205.)
 5 c. ,, on 8 c., green ,, (,, 205.)

BULGARIA.—5 stotinki, *black on grey*. (Page 154.)

15 ,, *dark blue on light blue*. (,, 154.)

Altered type. 1 stotinki, dull violet. (,, 134.)

2 ,, dark green. (,, 154.)

Post Card. Altered type. 5 stotinki, light green. (Page 154.)

CAPE VERD ISLANDS.—New type.

	5 reis, black.	(Page 28.)
	10 ,, green.	(,, 28.)
	20 ,, bright carmine.	(,, 28.)
	25 ,, bright & dull lilac.	(,, 28.)
	40 ,, chocolate-brown.	(,, 28.)
	50 ,, bright blue.	(,, 28.)
	100 ,, brown.	(,, 28.)
	200 ,, violet.	(,, 28.)
	300 ,, orange.	(,, 28.)

CEYLON.—Provisional.

5 cents on 4 cents, violet-rose; wmk. Crown and C.A. (Page 44.)

Provisional Envelope. 5 cents on 4 cents, light French blue, black surcharge in *one* line. (Page 173.)

New types. 5 cents, purple. (Page 4.)

15 ,, olive-green. (,, 80.)

25 ,, light brown-ochre. (,, 65.)

28 ,, grey-green. (,, 65.)

Post Card. 5 ,, dark blue. (,, 205.)

CHAMBA.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, black surcharge. (Page 135.)

1 ,, purple-brown ,, (,, 135.)

2 annas, French blue ,, (,, 135.)

4 ,, olive-green ,, (,, 135.)

Official stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green ,, (,, 135.)

1 ,, purple-brown ,, (,, 135.)

4 annas, olive-green ,, (,, 135.)

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, black surch., with "sun" in green. (Page 135.)

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$,, red-brown, black surcharge, with "sun" in red-brown. (Page 135.)

- CHILL.—Returned Letter Stamp. No value, vermilion. (Page 80.)
- CHINA.—New type. 1 candarin, yellow-green. (Page 28.)
 3 „ lake. („ 28.)
 5 „ yellow. („ 28.)
- CONGO.—New value. 5 francs, bright violet. (Page 102.)
 Post Card. 15 centimes, blue on bluish. („ 102.)
- COREA.—New values. 25 mons, orange. (Page 66.)
 50 „ blue-green. („ 66.)
 100 „ indigo, blue, and pink („ 66.)
- COSTA RICA.—Official Stamps. *Varieties of surcharge.* (Page 119.)
 Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue. (Page 102.)
 10 „ orange-ochre. („ 102.)
Guanacaste. Varieties of surcharge. (Pages 29, 66.)
- CUBA.—2½ c. de peso, ultramarine-blue. (Page 80.)
- CUNDINAMARCA.—10 Centavos, red on white paper.
- CUBAÇAO.—New value. 7½ cents, yellow. (Page 188.)
 Post Cards. 5 „ red on pink. („ 188.)
 7½ „ bronze-green on pale blue. (Page 81.)
- CYPRUS.—½ piastre, green, surcharged “½” twice in black. (Page 119.)
 New value. 12 piastres, Venetian-red. (Page 29.)
- DENMARK.—Locals. (Pages 29, 67, 188.)
- DOMINICA.—Provisionals.
 ½ penny, black surcharge on 6d., green. (Page 45.)
 1 „ „ on 6d., green („ 103.)
 1 „ „ on 1s., lake („ 103.)
 Normal type. ½ penny, green. (Page 119.)
 4 pence, grey. („ 81.)
 Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine. („ 135.)
 1½ „ chocolate-brown („ 135.)
 1+1 „ carmine. („ 81.)
 1½+1½ „ chocolate-brown („ 81.)
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Envelopes.
 5 c., blue on straw laid paper, 140 × 79 mm.
 10 c., carmine „ „ 153 × 86 „
 10 c. „ „ „ „
 15 c., yellow „ „ „ „
 20 c., light yellow-brown on white wove paper, 186 × 96 mm. (Page 173.)
 30 c., carmine „ „ 210 × 93 mm.
 40 c., brown on azure laid paper, 240 × 101 mm.
 45 c., lilac on white wove paper „ „ (Page 173.)
 60 c., blue-green on azure laid paper „ „ („ 173.)
- DUTCH EAST INDIES (JAVA, &c.)—New value.
 12½ cents, pearl-grey. (Page 189.)
 Envelope. 12½ „ „ („ 189.)
 Post Card. 7½ „ yellow-brown on white. („ 68.)
- ECUADOR.—Fiscal stamps used for postage.
 1 centavo, ultramarine, 1884-1885 series.
 2 centavos, bistre „ „
 5 „ vermilion „ „
 10 „ orange „ „ (Page 154.)
 20 „ purple „ „
 5 „ vermilion, 1886-1887 series.
- Post Cards. Type February, 1884.
 3 centavos, black and mauve on white, with arms and figure printed in colour on the back of the card as well as on the face.
 3+3 centavos, black and mauve on white.
- Typé April, 1884.
 3 centavos, black and mauve on rose. Arms and figure inverted at the bottom of the card.

3 centavos, black and mauve on bistre. *Arms and figure inverted at the bottom of the card.*

3 centavos, black and mauve on rose. *Double impression of the inscription and frame, one inverted.*

2+2 centavos, black and mauve on white.

2+2 centavos, black and mauve on white. *Second half with arms and figure printed in colour on the back as well as on the face.*

EGYPT.—Unpaid Letter Stamps.

20 paras, vermilion-red; *no wmk.* (Page 205.)

1 piastre " " (" 205.)

2 " " " (" 205.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—1 penny, Venetian-red; *wmk. sideways; perf. 14½.* (Page 103.)

FARIDKOT.—6 pies, black on white. Type 1883. (Page 4.)

½ anna, green " " (" 81.)

Indian stamps, surcharged in black.

½ anna, green; *wmk. star.* (Page 136.)

1 " purple-brown; *wmk. star.* (" 136.)

2 annas, French blue " " (" 136.)

3 " orange; *wmk. star.* (" 136.)

4 " olive-green; *wmk. star.* (" 136.)

6 " olive-yellow; *wmk. elephant's head.* (Page 136.)

8 " purple; *wmk. star.* (Page 136.)

1 rupee, slate-grey; *wmk. star.* (" 136.)

Varieties. ARIDKOT for FARIDKOT. 4 annas, olive-green.

6 " olive-yellow.

8 " purple.

1 rupee, slate-grey.

With the additional surcharge of the word SERVICE in black. The same values and colours. (Page 136.)

Varieties. ARIDKOT for FARIDKOT. 6 annas, olive-yellow.

SERVIC for SERVICE. 6 annas, olive-yellow. (Page 135.)

FRANCE.—25 centimes, black on rose. (Page 68.)

Telephone Stamps. 25 cents, blue on light buff. (Page 136.)

50 " pink on light pink. (" 136.)

Letter Cards. 15 cents, blue on straw. (Page 81.)

25 " black on pink. (" 81.)

FRENCH COLONIES.—25 centimes, black on rose.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 centime, black. (Page 81.)

2 " " (" 81.)

3 " " (" 81.)

4 " " (" 81.)

Cochin China.—5, black surcharge, on 25 c., ochre on yellow. (Page 103.)

5, and c.CH. " on 25 c. " " (" 136.)

Gaboon.—5 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, black surcharge. (Page 155.)

10 c. on 20 c. " " " " (" 155.)

25 c. on 20 c. " " " " (" 155.)

50 c. on 15 c., blue on pale blue " " " " (" 155.)

75 c. on 15 c. " " " " (" 155.)

Martinique.—5 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green " " " " (" 122.)

5 c. on 20 c. " " surcharged "5 c." (" 155.)

05 c. on 20 c. " " black surcharge.

New Caledonia.—5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green of 1877, black surcharge. (Page 193.)

5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green on yellow, black surcharge. (Page 137.)

5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green on yellow, black surcharge, *inverted.* (Page 137.)

5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green on yellow, black surcharge, *new type.* (Page 155.)

Official Stamp. 10 centimes, black. (Page 193.)

- Reunion*.—5 c. on 30 c., brown, type 1876; imperforate. (Page 103.)
 20 c. on 30 c. " " " (" 103.)
- St. Pierre and Miquelon*.—5 c. on 35 c., orange-yellow of 1877. (Page 5.)
 5 c. on 75 c., carmine of 1877. (" 5.)
 5 c. on 1 fr., bronze-green of 1877. (" 5.)
 5 c. on 20 c., brown on green of 1881. (" 5.)
- Tahiti*.—Wrappers. 5 centimes, black on manilla. (Page 85.)
 10 " " " (" 85.)
 5 + 10 " " " (" 85.)
 25 " " " (" 85.)
- FRENCH LEVANT.—1 piastre on 25 c., *black on pink*, red surcharge. (Page 174.)
- GAMBIA.—New value. 2½ pence, ultramarine-blue. (Page 82.)
 3 " *pale sage-green* (?) (" 103.)
 3 " *slate-grey*. (" 156.)
 6 " *light olive-green*. (" 156.)
 1 shilling, *brown-maroon* (?) (" 103.)
 1 " *violet*. (" 156.)
- GERMANY.—Post Cards. 10 pfennig, rose and black, *altered inscription*. (Page 156.)
 10 + 10 pfennig, rose and black, *altered inscription*.
 Locals. (Pages 137, 174, 189, and 205.)
- GIBRALTAR.—New types. ½ penny, green. (Page 208.)
 1 " pink. (" 192.)
 2 pence, brown-purple. (Page 208.)
 2½ " blue. (Page 192.)
- GOLD COAST.—½ penny, olive-brown; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 119.)
 1 " blue " " (" 119.)
- GREAT BRITAIN.—New types.
 ½ penny, vermilion-red on white. (Page 211.)
 1½ " dark purple and green on white. (Page 211.)
 2 pence, grey-green and pink on white. (" 211.)
 2½ " dark purple on light blue. (" 211.)
 3 " brown-purple on yellow. (" 211.)
 4 " grey-green and brown on white. (" 211.)
 5 " light purple and light blue on white. (Page 211.)
 6 " purple on red. (Page 211.)
 9 " purple and light blue on white. (Page 211.)
 1 shilling, green on white. (Page 211.)
- Old Types. 1½ penny, purple, surcharged GOVT. PARCELS. (Page 120.)
 " 6 pence, green " " (" 120.)
- Registration Envelopes.
 2 pence, blue. Instructions in *black letters*. Size H. (Page 69.)
 2 " " Of *azure paper*. Size G. (Page 69.)
 2 " " With *insurance label attached*. All sizes. (Page 69.)
 2 " " With *insurance clauses printed* at the back. Sizes H and K. (Page 192.)
- Wrapper. *New die*. ½ penny, brown. (Page 156.)
- GREECE.—New type. 25 lepta, blue. (Page 69.)
 50 " bluish-green. (" 69.)
 1 drachma, grey. (" 69.)
- GRENADA.—Provisionals.
 1d., black surcharge on 1½ penny fiscal. (Page 175.)
 1d. " inverted surcharge on 1½ penny fiscal. (Page 192.)
 1d. " surcharge on 4 pence fiscal. (Page 192.)
 1d. " on 1 shilling fiscal.
- Registration Envelope. 2 pence, blue, inscription in red. Six sizes. (Page 138.)

Wrappers.	$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green.	(Page 138.)
	1 „ carmine.	(„ 138.)
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ brown.	(„ 138.)
	2 pence, dark blue.	(„ 138.)
Post Cards.	New type. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green.	(Page 138.)
	1 „ carmine.	(„ 138.)
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ chocolate-brown.	(Page 138.)
	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ „ green.	(Page 104.)
	1 + 1 „ carmine.	(„ 104.)
	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ „ brown.	(„ 104.)

GUATEMALA.—Provisionals.

25 centavos, vermilion, surcharged in black.	(Page 47.)
50 „ „ „ „	(„ 47.)
75 „ „ „ „	(„ 47.)
100 „ „ „ „	(„ 47.)
150 „ „ „ „	(„ 47.)

Note.—There are a large number of varieties of these surcharges. (Page 139.)

New type.	1 centavo, blue.	(Page 121.)
	2 centavos, brown.	(„ 121.)
	5 „ violet.	(„ 121.)
	10 „ vermilion-red.	(Page 121.)
	20 „ green.	(Page 121.)
	25 „ orange.	(„ 121.)
	50 „ réseda.	(„ 121.)
	75 „ rose.	(„ 121.)
	100 „ chestnut-brown.	(Page 121.)
	150 „ blue.	(Page 121.)
	200 „ orange-yellow.	(Page 121.)

Provisional. 1 centavo, black surcharge on 2 centavos, brown. (Page 211.)

GUINEA.—New type.	5 reis, black.	(Page 70.)
	10 „ green.	(„ 70.)
	20 „ rose.	(„ 70.)
	25 „ puce.	(„ 70.)
	40 „ chocolate-brown.	(Page 70.)
	50 „ bright blue.	(„ 70.)
	100 „ brown.	(Page 70.)

HAITI.—2 centavos, violet, *larger numeral of value.* (Page 156.)

HOLKAR.— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, purple. (Page 47.)

HOLLAND.—Post Card.

5 cents, blue on pale blue, *with inscription altered.* (Page 140.)

HONG KONG.—Post Card.

1 cent, black surcharge on 3 cents, brown. (Page 121.)

HUNGARY.—Letter Cards.

3 kreuzer, green on yellow.	2 varieties.	(Pages 121, 156.)
5 „ red „	2 „	(„ 121, 156.)

INDIA.—New value. 4 annas 6 pies, pale green. (Page 82.)

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green. *Size 120 + 94 mm.* („ 82.)

1 „ Vandyck-brown „ („ 82.)

Registration Envelope. 2 annas, French blue. („ 82.)

Service Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue on buff. (Page 48.)

ITALY.—For Postal Packets.

New types.	10 centesimi, olive-green.	(Page 83.)
	20 „ blue.	(„ 83.)

JHIND.—Indian stamps surcharged JEEND.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge.	(Page 71.)
1 „ chocolate, black surcharge.	(Page 71.)
2 annas, blue, red surcharge.	(Page 71.)
4 „ green, red „	(„ 71.)
8 „ violet, black „	(„ 71.)
1 rupee, grey, red „	(„ 71.)

- Official Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge. (Page 71.)
 1 „ chocolate, black surcharge. (Page 71.)
 2 annas, blue, red surcharge. (Page 71.)
- LABUAN.—10 cents, *olive-brown*; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 83.)
 16 „ *dull grey-blue* „ „ („ 83.)
- LAGOS.—New value. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, green. (Page 31.)
- LEVANT, Russian Company of the—
 8 on 10 kop., carmine and green, surcharged in black; *perf. 11½*. (Page 157.)
 8 on 10 „ „ „ blue „ („ 157.)
 7 on 10 „ „ „ black „ („ 157.)
- LUXEMBURG.—2 centimes, grey; *perf. 14*. (Page 211.)
- MACAO.—10 reis, *green*. (Page 104.)
 20 „ *rose*. („ 71.)
 40 „ *yellow*. („ 71.)
 New type. 5 reis, black. („ 211.)
 10 „ green. („ 211.)
 20 „ rose. („ 211.)
 25 „ lilac. („ 211.)
 40 „ brown. („ 211.)
 50 „ dark blue. („ 211.)
 80 „ mouse. („ 211.)
 100 „ reddish-brown. (Page 211.)
 600 „ grey. (Page 211.)
 300 „ orange. („ 211.)
- MADAGASCAR.—Letter Labels.
 6 pence, vermilion, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (Page 72.)
 6 „ red-violet, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. („ 140.)
 1 shilling „ 1 oz. („ 72.)
 1 „ 6 pence, red-violet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (Page 72.)
 2 „ red-violet, 2 oz. (Page 72.)
- Postal Packets. 1 penny, red-violet, 1 oz. („ 72.)
 2 pence „ 2 oz. („ 72.)
 3 „ „ 3 oz. („ 72.)
 4 „ „ 4 oz. („ 72.)
- New type. Postage Labels.
 1 penny, pink and black. *V.-Cons.* stamp in black. (Page 140.)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ („ 211.)
 2 pence „ „ „ „ („ 140.)
 3 „ „ „ „ („ 211.)
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ („ 211.)
 8 „ „ „ „ („ 211.)
 9 „ „ „ „ („ 211.)
 1 penny, pink and lilac „ stamp in lilac. („ 175.)
 2 pence „ „ „ „ („ 175.)
 3 „ „ „ „ („ 175.)
 1 penny, pink and black. *Consular Mail* stamp in black. („ 193.)
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ („ 193.)
 2 pence „ „ „ „ („ 193.)
 3 „ „ „ „ („ 193.)
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ („ 193.)
 8 „ „ „ „ („ 193.)
 9 „ „ „ „ („ 193.)
- MAURITIUS.—50 cents, *orange-yellow*; *wmk. Crown and C.A.* (Page 83.)
- MEXICO.— $\frac{1}{2}$ real on 1 real, red, type 1864, surcharged *Saltillo*. (Page 211.)
 4 centavos, *orange-vermilion*. (Page 30.)
 10 „ *yellow*. (Page 48.)
 12 „ *olive-brown*. („ 30.)
 25 „ *slate-blue*. („ 105.)

- New type. 1 centavo, green. (Page 140.)
 2 centavos, vermilion-red. (Page 140.)
 3 „ puce. (Page 140.)
 4 „ „ „ („ 140.)
 5 „ full French blue. (Page 140.)
 6 „ puce. (Page 140.)
 10 „ „ („ 140.)
 12 „ „ („ 140.)
 20 „ „ („ 140.)
 25 „ „ („ 140.)
 50 „ „ („ 140.)
 1 pese, carmine on buff. (Page 140.)
 2 „ „ „ („ 140.)
 5 „ „ „ („ 140.)
 10 „ „ „ („ 140.)
 Envelopes. 5 centavos, French blue. (Page 141.)
 10 „ „ puce. (Page 141.)
 Official Seal Stamp. No value, brown. (Page 122.)
 Wrappers. 1 centavo, bronze-green, old type of stamp. (Page 104.)
 2 centavos, red, old type of stamp. (Page 104.)
 Post Cards. 2 centavos, carmine, old type of stamp. Postal Union.
 3 „ „ brown „ „ „ (Page 30.)
 5 centavos, ultramarine, old type of stamp. For use in Interior.
 2+2 centavos, brick-red carmine, old type of stamp. Postal Union. (Page 30.)
 2+2 centavos, deep pink, old type of stamp. For use in Interior.
 3+3 centavos, brown, old type of stamp. Postal Union. (Page 30.)
 5+5 centavos, blue, old type of stamp. For use in Interior. (Page 30.)
 Letter Cards. 4 centavos, vermilion on white card.
 4 „ „ „ „ paper.
 4 „ „ „ „ azure paper.
 10 „ „ orange on white card.
 Wells, Fargo, and Co. Envelopes. (Pages 6, 141, and 157.)
 MONACO.—Envelopes. 5 cent, blue on white (one size). (Page 48.)
 15 „ „ pink on white (three sizes). (Page 48.)
 Bands. 1 „ „ olive on drab. (Page 48.)
 2 „ „ brown-violet on drab. (Page 48.)
 Post Cards. 10 „ „ chestnut-brown on yellow. (Page 48.)
 10+10 „ „ „ „ „ („ 48.)
 Letter Cards. 15 „ „ vermilion on straw. (Page 157.)
 25 „ „ green on pink. (Page 157.)
 MONTSERRAT.—Post Card. 1+1 penny, carmine on buff. (Page 83.)
 NABHA.—Indian stamps, &c., surcharged *in two straight lines*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge. (Page 105.)
 1 „ „ brown, black „ („ 105.)
 2 annas, blue, red „ („ 105.)
 4 „ „ green, red „ („ 105.)
 8 „ „ lilac, black „ („ 49.)
 1 rupee, grey, red „ („ 49.)
 Official Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge. („ 105.)
 1 „ „ brown, black „ („ 105.)
 2 annas, blue, red „ („ 105.)
 Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, red surcharge, Arms in green. (Page 49.)
 1 „ „ chocolate-brown, black surcharge, Arms in chocolate-brown. (Page 49.)
 Post Cards. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown, black surcharge, Arms in red-brown.
 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ „ „ „ „ „ (Page 49.)

- NATAL.—3 pence, blue, 1869, *surcharged doubly*. (Page 175.)
 Provisional. 2 pence, black surcharge on 3d., pearl-grey. (Page 30.)
- NEPAUL.—1 anna, dark blue on *native paper*; imperforate. (Page 175.)
 2 annas, slate-violet " " (" 175.)
 4 " yellow-green " " (" 175.)
- NEVIS.—Post Cards. 1 penny, carmine. (Page 83.)
 1+1 " " (" 83.)
 1½+1½ " chocolate-brown. (Pages 83, 212.)
- NEW SOUTH WALES.—5 pence, blue, issue 1854. (Pages 157, 179, 213.)
 Provisionals. 5 shillings, green, violet centre, black surcharge. (Page 72.)
 10 " carmine " " (" 72.)
 1 pound " " (" 72.)
 Official Envelope. 1 penny, vermilion. (Page 83.)
 1 " brick-red. (" 72.)
- NEW ZEALAND.—Post Cards.
 1 penny, brown, pink *altered border*. (Page 175.)
 1+1 " brown-red. (Page 141.)
- NICARAGUA.—10 centavos, salmon. (Page 122.)
- NORWAY.—10 öre, carmine, *post-horn in blue on back*. (Page 122.)
 Varieties in the 5 öre, green, cards. (Page 72.)
 Locals. (Pages, 7, 83, 122, 141, 158, 176.)
- ORANGE FREE STATE.—Fiscal used postally.
 6 pence, black surcharge on 8 shillings, yellow. (Page 122.)
- PARAGUAY.—5 centavos, blue, *imperforate*, issue 1884.
 Official Stamps.
 Provisional issue. 1 centavo, orange; imperforate. (Page 177.)
 2 centavos, dark violet " (" 177.)
 5 " red " (" 177.)
 7 " green " (" 177.)
 10 " chestnut " (" 177.)
 15 " dark blue " (" 177.)
 20 " carmine " (" 177.)
 Definitive issue. 1 centavo, green; perf. 11½. (" 177.)
 2 centavos, scarlet " (" 177.)
 5 " blue " (" 177.)
 7 " orange " (" 177.)
 10 " carmine " (" 177.)
 15 " chestnut " (" 177.)
 20 " blue " (" 177.)
- PERSIA.—50 centimes (1882), *grey-black (essay)*. (Page 123.)
 Current type. 5 kran, mauve. (Page 123.)
 Provisionals. 6 shahi on 5 shahi, green (sun), oblique surcharge. (Page 7.)
 6 shahi on 5 shahi, green (sun), horizontal surcharge. Two varieties.
 (Page 73.)
 12 shahi on 50 c., black (portrait), horizontal surcharge. (Page 73.)
 18 " on 10 sh., orange-red " " (" 73.)
 1 toman on 5 fr., red " " (" 123.)
 Reprints of Lion series. (Pages 73, 123, and vol. vii. 217.)
 Unpaid Letter Stamps, not issued. (Page 123.)
 Envelopes. 6 shahi, pink. Two sizes. (Page 217, vol. vii.)
 12 " purple " (" 217, vol. vii.)
 Band. 1 shahi, vermilion. (" 217, vol. vii.)
- PERU.—5 centavos, olive-grey (Arms), *surcharged Cuzco in black*. (Page 3.)
 10 " grey " " " (" 7.)
 5 " olive-grey " " *Moquegua in red*. (" 31.)
 10 " grey " " " (" 31.)
 5 " milky-blue (Head) " *Puno in black*. (" 31.)

- 10 centavos, light olive (Head), *surcharged Puno in black.* (Page 31.)
 5 " milky-blue " " *Cuzco in black.* (" 31.)
 10 " light olive " " " " (" 31.)
 5 " milky-blue " " *Moquegua in red.* (" 31.)
 10 " light olive " " " " (" 31.)
 1 cent, orange-yellow (1879), *surcharged in black with Peru,*
triangle, and Arequipa. (Page 73.)

- 1 centavo, *slate-lilac,* type 1879. (Page 105.)
 2 centavos, *green* " 1876. (" 105.)
 5 " *orange-yellow* " 1877. (" 105.)
 20 " *dark blue* " 1878. (" 177.)
 50 " *vermilion* " 1874. (" 105.)
 1 sol, *black-brown* " 1874. (" 105.)

Envelopes. 2 centavos, bronze-green on orange-yellow laid, blue sur-
 charge. (Page 193.)

- 10 centavos, red on white laid, blue surcharge. (Page 193.)
 20 " violet " " " (" 193.)
 50 " carmine on white, lined with muslin, blue surcharge.
 (Page 193.)

PHILIPPINES.—New value. $\frac{1}{2}$ de centavo, yellow-green. (Page 32.)

POONCH.— $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, scarlet-vermilion *on yellow laid.* (Page 32.)

- 1 " " " " (" 32.)
 4 annas, " *on white laid.* (" 32.)

PORTUGAL.—25 reis, *red-brown.* (Page 73.)

Post Card. 30 reis, green, *with error Universelle.* (Page 73.)

PUTTIALA.—Official Stamp. 2 annas, blue (1st type surcharged in red),
surcharged Service in black. (Page 49.)

Varieties of surcharge on 1 anna, envelope, and $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, post card. (Page 124.)

ROUMANIA.—New type. 5 bani, green. (Page 32.)

- 10 " red. (" 73.)
 25 " blue. (" 49.)

RUSSIA.—Post Cards. 3 kopecs, pink on buff. (Page 49.)

- 3+3 " " " (" 105.)

Locals. (Pages 7, 20, 32, 49, 84, 105, 106, 124, 141, 142, 158, 177, 184.)

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—1 penny on 6 pence, green, black surcharge; wmk.
 Crown and C.C. (Page 106.)

4d. on 6 pence, green, black surcharge; wmk. Crown and C.C. (Page 106.)

Post Cards. 1+1 penny, carmine on buff. (Page 84.)

- $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ " brown on buff. (" 84.)

ST. LUCIA.—1 penny, lilac (1885), without word REVENUE used postally.
 (Page 106.)

Current type. 3 pence, purple and green. (Page 158.)

- 1 shilling, orange. (Page 32.)

ST. VINCENT.—1 penny, *pink.* (Page 106.)

- 4 pence, *dark puce-brown.* (Page 106.)

SANTANDER.—1 centavo, light blue. (Page 8.)

- 5 centavos, red. (" 8.)
 10 " violet. (" 8.)

Error in the sheet of the 10 centavos.

- 5 centavos, violet.

SERVIA.—Post Cards. 10+10 paras, brown on yellow (several varieties).
 (Pages 8, 49.)

5 paras, brown on pink. *Arms altered.* (Page 106.)

SHANGHAI.—40 cash on 80 cash, flesh (two varieties). (Page 33.)

- 60 " on 100 " yellow " (" 33.)
 40 " *chocolate-brown.* (Page 84.)

SIAM.—1 tical on $\frac{1}{2}$ att., blue, surcharged red *in ordinary heavy type.* (Page 85.)

SORUTH.—1 anna, green, and full green on white laid paper; *perf.* 12.
(Page 74.)

4 annas, bright red, brick and brown-red on white laid paper; *perf.* 12.
(Page 74.)

4 annas, red on *white wove paper*; *perf.* 12. (Page 212.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—2 pence, orange; wmk. star; *perf.* 11½ *all round, and rouletted vertically.* (Page 142.)

2 pence, orange; wmk. Crown S.A.; *perf.* 11½. (Page 142.)

Current type. 6 pence, *ultramarine.* (Page 212.)

Wrapper. New type. ½ penny, violet on white paper. (Page 33.)
½ " " on manilla " (" 74.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—3 cents on 5 cents, brown-violet. (Pages 124, 178.)

Post Cards. 1+1 cent., green. (Pages 33, 74.)

3+3 " blue. (Page 33.)

Official Card. (Page 8.)

Johore. 2 cents, pink, *variety of surcharge.* (Page 85.)

Perak. 2 " " *varieties of surcharge.* (Pages 106, 178.)

Provisionals.

1 cent on 2 cents, pink, black italic surcharge. (Pages 74, 178, 194.)

1 cent on 2 cents, pink, black italic surch., word *one* inverted. (Page 194.)

1 cent on 2 cents, pink, black Roman and italic surcharge. (Page 124.)

1 cent on 2 cents, pink, black block letters, vertical surcharge. (Page 124.)

2 cents on 4 cents, ochre-brown, black block letters, vertical surcharge(?)
(Pages 142, 194.)

Selangor. 2 cents, pink, *variety of surcharge.* (Page 85.)

Sungei Ujong. 2 cents, pink, *varieties of surcharge.* (Pages 106, 124, 142, 159.)

SWEDEN.—4 öre, grey, *with post-horn in blue at back.* (Page 159.)

5 " green " " " (" 159.)

10 " carmine " " " (" 74.)

20 " vermilion " " " (" 143.)

30 " blue " " " (" 143.)

TASMANIA.—Half 2 pence, green, used as 1 penny. (Pages 159, 178, 212.)

TIMOR.—New type. 5 reis, black. (Page 212.)

10 " green. (" 212.)

20 " rose. (" 212.)

25 " lilac. (" 212.)

40 " brown. (" 212.)

50 " dark blue. (" 212.)

80 " mouse. (" 212.)

100 " reddish-brown. (Page 212.)

200 " dark grey. (Page 212.)

300 " orange. (" 212.)

TOBAGO.—Provisionals.

½ penny, black surcharge, on 6 pence, light olive. (Page 8.)

½ " " inverted surcharge, on 6 pence, light olive.

½ " " surcharge, on 2½ pence, ultramarine-blue. (Page 74.)

Current type. ½ penny, *green.* (Page 143.)

Post Card. 1 " carmine. (" 50.)

TOLIMA.—5 centavos, *orange-yellow* of issue 1879. (Page 33.)

10 " *vermilion* " " (" 33.)

2 " *blue* " 1884. (" 125.)

2½ " *brick-red* " " (" 125.)

New types. 20 centavos, lilac. (Page 85.)

5 pesos, red. (Page 107.)

5 " bright yellow. (Page 33.)

5 centavos, brown, perforated 11. (Page 85.)

10 " blue " 11. (" 85.)

50 " green " 11. (" 85.)

1 peso vermilion " 11. (" 85.)

Cubiertas. New types. 5 centavos, yellow. (Page 86.)
 10 „ blue. („ 86.)
 50 „ red. („ 86.)

TONGA.—1 penny, pink. (Page 178.)
 2 pence, purple. („ 178.)
 6 „ blue. („ 178.)
 1 shilling, green. („ 178.)

TRANSVAAL.—Local Express Co. Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black on blue-grey (Nylstroom). (Page 179.)
 1 „ black on red (Praetoria). („ 179.)
 1 „ black on green (Maroba Stad). („ 179.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ black on white (unpaid letter stamp). (Page 179.)

TURKEY.—Current type.

5 paras, *lilac on pale lilac*; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 34.)
 5 „ *black on white* „ $13\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 74.)
 10 „ *green on greenish-blue* „ $13\frac{1}{2}$. („ 125.)
 2 piastres, *orange on blue* „ $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 50.)
 5 „ *green-blue on pale green*; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. („ 74.)
 25 „ *black on grey-black*; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$. („ 34.)
 25 „ „ „ imperf. (Page 50.)
 25 „ *brown on pale brown*; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. (Page 74.)

Provisional. 10 paras, on half 20 paras, rose, black surcharge. (Page 195.)

UNITED STATES.—5 cents, *brown-black*. (Page 125.)

Envelopes. 2 „ brown. Many varieties. *New wmk. U.S.*

Letter Sheet. 2 „ green. (Page 143.) [(Page 195.)]

Millbury Local. 5 „ black on azure. (Page 107.)

URUGUAY.—5 centesimos, *violet*. (Page 213.)

Letter Card. 3 centesimos, *dark green*. (Page 213.)

VENEZUELA.—New variety of the Post Cards. Page (34.)

VICTORIA.—2 pence, *mauve*. (Page 9.)

1 shilling, blue on yellow. (Page 8.)

2 shillings, green on green. Type of the current 8 pence.

3 pence, orange, 1869, surcharged in blue STAMP DUTY. (Page 8.)

4 pence, carmine, 1881 „ „ „ („ 8.)

New types. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, lilac-grey. (Page 159.)

1 „ green.

6 „ French-blue. (Page 159.)

Envelopes. 2 pence (1869), lilac on azure laid, surcharged STAMP DUTY. (Page 179.)

1 penny, green. Type January, 1885. Various sizes and papers. (Page 74.)

New types. 1 penny, green. Various sizes and papers. (Page 144.)

Wrappers. Type of adhesives of January, 1885.

$\frac{1}{2}$ penny, rose on greenish-grey; wmk. N.S.W.; rouletted. (Page 9.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ „ not rouletted. („ 9.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ „ rouletted. (Page 9.)

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ „ „ not rouletted.

1 „ green on white; „ rouletted. (Page 74.)

1 „ green on blue; „ „ („ 74.)

1 „ green on yellow; „ „ („ 74.)

Type of adhesive of December, 1878.

1 penny, green (diademed head), surcharged STAMP DUTY in blue. (Page 9.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ „ rose (1880), surcharged STAMP DUTY. (Page 9.)

New types. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, lilac-grey. (Page 125.)

1 „ green. („ 125.)

Post Card. New types. 1 penny, purple-brown. (Page 144.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—6 pence, purple; wmk. *Crown and C.A.* (Page 34.)

1 penny, straw. *Telegraph stamp used postally*. (Page 195.)

WURTEMBERG.—Wrapper. 3 pfennig, green on buff. (Page 74.)

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

President.—F. A. PHILBRIK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS.

M. P. CASTLE.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held in Room No. 9 at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 21st January, 1887, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Castle, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, took the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence of the fortnight was read and considered. Mr. D. Forbes Mackenzie, proposed by Mr. A. H. Wilson, seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. F. G. C. Lundy, proposed by Mr. Emerson, seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The business of the day included the revision of the Society's Statutes. A draft copy of these, embodying the recent changes and additions, had been drawn up by the Assistant-Secretary, and proof-prints had been distributed at the last meeting. Subject to a few slight alterations and additions, proposed by some of the members present, and to some amendments suggested in a communication received from the President, the new Statutes were unanimously approved; and Mr. Castle then moved that the following new Article be added: "Every member attending any meeting is expected to bring his or her *bonâ fide* collection of the stamps appointed for study at such meeting (due notice thereof having been given), and a fine of one shilling shall be paid to the Treasurer for each omission to do so." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Chambers, and carried by a large majority. A final proof of the Statutes was to be submitted at the next meeting. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of New Brunswick was then proceeded with and concluded.

The seventh meeting of the season 1886-87 was held in Room No. 9 of the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 4th February, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence of the past fortnight was read and considered. The amended proof-print of the Society's new Statutes was examined, and finally adopted. Mr. T. Maycock, proposed by Mr. A. H. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Biggs, and Mr. T. Wickham Jones, proposed by Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, were duly elected members of the Society. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Newfoundland occupied the remainder of the business portion of the evening, and was concluded.

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No. 98.



E have been somewhat surprised to find how quickly the new issue of stamps has superseded the former one. Copies of the latter are now not to be met with, except at a few small offices where the demand for any stamps of higher value than one penny is very limited. Surely the time has arrived when the Government might consider the propriety of calling in the old issues, and "disfranchising" them after a certain date. It was a very great mistake, which is only, however, like a great deal of the hasty and crude legislation of the Post-office, that the remnants of the Inland Revenue stamps were ever suffered to do duty for postal purposes. Half of the officials, especially in the country, had never seen them. No specimens were sent round to the offices showing what were admissible and what were not; and we frequently find in collections specimens of bill stamps of all kinds, colonial stamps, &c., the whole of which have done postal duty in England. The Mulready covers and envelopes were issued forty-seven years ago. The One Penny, black, adhesive, as long. No copies exist at Somerset House, except in the archives. How many Post-office officials, who are called upon to impress the stamps with the effacing marks, have ever seen these stamps, or even know of their existence? And yet their franking power still exists. The order of the Postmaster-General of the 1st June, 1881, which was *not quite* in conformity with the provisions of the Act under the authority of which it was made, admitted, according to the list given in the *Record*, vol. v., p. 170, no less than seventeen varieties of stamps of one penny, in addition to the 1d., black; 1d., brown-red; and the 1d. of 1880. The order of February, 1833, admitted, for use as postage stamps, about thirty Inland Revenue stamps of various values, from twopence to half-a-crown. The provisions of the Acts under

which these two orders were made have never been repealed, and all these stamps are still available for the payment of postage.

The Government has always had the fear of forgery before its eyes, and has indulged unnecessarily in periodical and spasmodic scares. But what can be worse and more conducive to provoke forgery than the keeping alive a large number of useless stamps which half the officials have never seen, or the mere existence of which they have forgotten, if ever they did see them? The use of the Inland Revenue stamps for postal purposes was so limited, that the remembrance of what they were like cannot have stamped itself on the minds of any of the officials sufficiently to enable them to distinguish a real one from a fabrication.

It would be no hardship on the public, and of great service to the Post-office, were the Postmaster-General in his annual Post-office Bill to seek powers to put an end to the present state of things as regards these obsolete stamps—obsolete only in point of use, though not in fact. Notice might then be given to the public that three months would be allowed for the exchange of all old stamps for those of the existing issue, after which date they would lose their franking power. There are plenty of dealers who would take from the public any that by chance remained in their hands after the expiration of the three months.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—We have now the single Postal Union card of a Penny Halfpenny, with stamp of the current design of the Queen's head on a solid ground in a circle.

Post Card. 1½ pence, chocolate-brown on buff.

Bavaria.—*Der Philatelist* adds one more proof to what we have always asserted, that the great majority of the bisected stamps were used by the officials of the post-offices, and that the public was not often permitted to adopt this mode of providing for its wants. The half of a 6 kreuzer, blue, with silk threads—whether of the first or second type is not said—has been shown adherent to a letter obliterated with the outgoing stamp, "Munchweiler, 29. / 9. 67," and the remark at the side of it, "Aus Mangel an 3xr. Marken—Kgl. Postex. Krefer." ("Through deficiency of 3 kr. stamps.—Royal Post Clerk, Krefer.")

Bosnia.—The Austrian Philatelic Club reports a service card, with text in the German and Servian-Croatian languages. The inscription is, "Portofreie Correspondenzkarte."

No value. Black on white.

Brazil.—The *Timbre-poste* reports the issue of two new stamps, of 300 reis and 500 reis, both of native manufacture. As we give



engravings of them, we need not describe them at length. The imperial crown constitutes the principal feature of the 500 reis. Perhaps some of our readers can explain the why and the wherefore of the five stars of different magnitudes on the 300 reis.



The impression is on white laid paper, and the perforation 13.

Adhesives. 300 reis, blue.
500 „ olive.

British North Borneo.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., send us the 3 cents of the current type with inscriptions BRITISH NORTH BORNEO above and POSTAGE & REVENUE on a scroll below the arms. The paper is white wove, and the perforation is 14.

Adhesive. 3 cents, violet, *postage and revenue.*

Bulgaria.—A new issue of the 1 franc stamp has been made, with the inscription altered from “Edin franc” to “Edin leva.” The impression is on white paper, with watermark of lines, and perforated as before.

Adhesive. 1 leva, black and red.

Colombia.—A “Too-late” stamp of $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos is announced, of which we annex an engraving. The arms within an oval band, inscribed in the upper part REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA, are crossed by a scroll, inscribed RETARDO. Below is “ $2\frac{1}{2}$,” and CENTAVOS in a straight tablet underneath. At the top, on a similar tablet, is CORREOS. The stamp is lithographed, and the impression is in black on coloured paper. The perforation is $10\frac{1}{2}$.



Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos, black on lilac.

In our last number we inadvertently described the 1 centavo under the heading of “United States of Colombia,” forgetting that for the last eighteen months this title has been dropped, and that of the Republic of Colombia has been assumed. The references to the 5 and 10 centavos last issued were by mistake omitted from the list of Philatelic Gains for 1886; but they will be found in the index to the volumes for that year.

Costa Rica.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., for specimens of the 5 and 10 centavos of a new issue, with portrait of the President Soto. The type in other respects does not differ from that of the issue of 1883.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, slate.
10 „ orange-yellow.

Denmark.—*Aarhus.*—According to Dr. Vedel, four local stamps were issued in 1885 for this Telephone and Bypost, which do not appear to have been chronicled. The two highest values

bear the additional inscription, "Pakke-mærke," and are of large dimensions. They are printed on white paper, and perforated 12.

Adhesives. 3 öre, red.
5 " blue.
10 " yellow.
25 " green.

Copenhagen.—We learn that a stamp of 2 öre has been lately issued by this Bypost. On a horse-shoe shaped tablet is the inscription *BUDDE-BREV-OG-PAKKE EXPEDITION*, and at the foot is the figure of value, in an oval, on solid coloured ground, behind which appear the tops of three towers, with other inscriptions. At the bottom is a straight tablet, inscribed *BREV OG PAKKEPOST*. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation is 11½.

Adhesive. 2 öre, vermilion.

Horsens.—Three new values of this Telephone and Bypost have been issued.

Adhesives. 1 öre, yellow.
2 " green.
5 " violet.

Odense.—Dr. Vedel reports a new issue in November last, the design being a figure of whose identity we have not heard. *ODENSE BYPOST* is on a curved tablet above, and on a straight one below "Öre" repeated, with the figure of value on a six-rayed star, separating the two words. The impression is on white or coloured paper, and the perforation is 11½.

Adhesives. 1 öre, yellow on white.
2 " green on red.
3 " carmine on orange.
5 " blue on sky-blue.
10 " bronze on straw-colour.

Randers.—Two stamps—one of 3 öre, and the other of 5 öre—have lately been issued, and we find, from Dr. Vedel, that there is a prior type, dating from 1885, of which two similar values exist. The type of 1885 shows a figure of value within an oval band, inscribed *RANDERS BYPOST*, the spandrels being filled in with ornaments. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 12. The new type is rather more pretentious. Within a horse-shoe shaped solid tablet, inscribed *RANDERS BYPOST OG PAKKE EXPEDITION*, is the figure of value, with "öre" on each side, below which are three towers on a foreground. At the foot is a plain tablet, inscribed *BUDE UDLEIES*. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 12.

Adhesives (1885). 3 öre, blue. *1st Type.*
5 " carmine "
(1886). 3 " blue, *2nd Type.*
5 " carmine "

Viborg.—Two stamps of 3 and 50 öre were issued for Viborg last year, of which we have not seen any description, nor any specimens.

Dutch Indies.—We have received a post card, issued in February last, inscribed "Briefkaart," with "Adres" below.

On the right is "Kartoe Pos.—Alamat" in two lines, with the equivalent in Javanese to the left, and below are five dotted for the address. In the left upper angle are the arms on a mantle, and to the right a stamp of 5 cents of the type of the current $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The impression is on white card. Our correspondent also states that an unpaid letter stamp of 50 cents of the current type has been issued.

Adhesive. Unpaid letter stamp, 50 cents, rose and black.
Post Card. 5 cents, green on white.

Faridkot.—We learn that two envelopes have been issued surcharged for this State; the first, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, $4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of white laid paper; and the other, 1 anna, brown, of blue laid paper, this latter having the device of the lion and palm tree on the flap, and measuring $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8}$.



The post card of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna is of small size, and the corresponding reply card is not perforated down the line of separation. The surcharges are in black, with the arms the colour of the stamp.



Envelopes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, white laid paper.
 1 " brown, blue laid paper.

Post Cards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, green, red-brown on buff.
 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ " " " "



Gibraltar.—The One Shilling of the permanent issue is now to hand. It is of the same design as the Twopence. Watermark C.A., perforation 14.

We have also a newspaper band with the five lines of instructions, as in the current English, and a stamp of One Halfpenny of the current colonial type of the Queen's head in a circle on solid ground of colour.

A registration envelope (size G) is also current, similar to the English, but printed in red. The stamp is inscribed GIBRALTAR REGISTRATION—TWO PENCE, the outer portion of the circular framing being somewhat varied from those employed in other colonies.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, drab.
Newspaper Band. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, dark green.
Reg. Envelope. 2 pence, blue, red inscriptions.

Great Britain.—Although no change has been made in the colours of the stamps on the envelopes above One Penny stamped at Somerset House, which according to official eyes are constant in colour, yet we have before us an envelope of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence stamped fifteen months ago which is a long way from the normal colour of 1874, being pink, with a brownish tinge in it.

Envelope. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence, brownish-pink; dated 10. 12. 85.

Grenada.—We are informed by a correspondent that the One Penny stamp described in our last is the only one which it is probable will have the upper inscription modified by the introduction of the words POSTAGE & REVENUE.

Guatemala.—The first instalment of the engraved series has come to hand. Impression on white wove paper, and perforation $12\frac{1}{2}$. *Adhesive.* 1 centavo, blue.

Hong-Kong.—We have the Postal Union card of 3 cents of the current design on white.

Post Card. 3 cents, brown, on white.

Italy.—A letter sheet of somewhat large dimensions, on which are about twenty advertisements, but still having upwards of one hundred and forty square inches for writing on, has been sent to us with a stamp of 20 c., surcharged with C 18 in characters formed of black dots. We are told that these letters are sold in Rome for 18 centimes, and that there are others for the town, which are sold at 4 centimes, and newspaper frank bands for 1 centime. We presume that the profit on the advertisements pays for the letter sheet and the difference in the price of the stamp.

Letter sheets. 18 centimes, with stamp of 20 c., orange-yellow; *surcharged.*
4 ,, ,, 5 c., green; *surcharged.*

Macao.—The annexed cut shows the design of the new issue described in our number for January last.

Mexico.—We have received the envelope of 10 centavos, with watermark and stamp similar to the issue of 1884, but with the latter in yellow, in place of green. The paper is thin laid, too thin for the watermark. We note that the envelopes are manufactured by "Waterlow and Sons, Limited," and are stamped after they are made up.



At the same time we received a supply of wrappers, measuring 25×9 cm., of red-buff paper, tapered at the gummed end. The Mexican eagle is shown in the centre, with oak and olive branches below it. Above the eagle is *SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO*, in a curve; and below, *FAJILLA PARA IMPRESOS* in capitals in an upturned curve. Under this is *UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL MEXICO*, with the equivalent in French, the whole comprised in two lines of type. Then follow four dotted lines for the address, the first being a short one. In the right upper angle is a rectangle of dotted lines denoting where the stamp is to be affixed.

The next is similar, but the inscription *FAJILLA*, &c., is not in capitals, and the rectangle is of ordinary lines, within which is impressed a stamp of 1 centavo, of the new type, with figure of value in the centre.

A similar Postal Union wrapper, with a stamp of 2 centavos,

red, of the same new issue, is also before us; but in this the stamp is impressed within a rectangle of dotted lines, and the inscription FAJILLA, &c., is in capital letters.

Two bands, with stamps also similar to the last two, have been issued for the interior. In these the inscription UNION POSTAL, &c., is suppressed, and under the device is "Sr.," in script, to the left, under which are three dotted lines, the last being preceded by "*Estado de.*" Up the right side is SERVICIO INTERIOR, and down the left side is "Esta fajilla sirve para impresos cuyo peso no exceda de 60 (or 120) grames," according as the stamp impressed is of 1 or 2 centavos. The stamps in both cases are within rectangles of plain lines.

<i>Envelope.</i>	10 centavos, yellow on white laid.		
<i>Wrappers.</i>	No value, red-buff. Postal Union.		
	1 centavo, bronze-green on red-buff.	Postal Union.	
	2 " red	"	"
	1 " bronze-green	"	Interior."
	2 " red	"	"

A post card with the design on the above wrappers was, a short time since, chronicled in the *Ill. Brief. Journal*, with the inscription TARJETA POSTAL in place of ESTA FAJILLA, &c.; SERVICIO INTERIOR on both sides, and on the left side the instructions, "*En este lado,*" &c., the stamp being that of the new issue.

Post Card. 5 centavos, blue on buff.

New South Wales.—A correspondent has been so kind as to send us specimens of the One Penny, printed on paper, the margin of the sheet bearing the watermark, "New South Wales Duty Stamp," and watermarked "N. S. W." 27 × 7 mm., the watermark running over about each pair of stamps. The specimens are accompanied by a letter from the secretary of the post-office of Sydney, explaining that the paper on which the One Penny stamps were usually printed ran out of stock, and the inspector of stamps recommended the use of the duty-stamp paper as a substitute. Three thousand sheets were printed and issued to the Post-office between the 13th and 17th December last, none of which, however, remained in the Post-office at the date of the letter—the 14th January last.

Adhesive. 1 Penny, orange-red; *wmk.* N. S. W. on Duty-stamp paper.

Norway.—A reply card of 10 + 10 öre, with border corresponding to that of the current single card, has been issued.

Post Card. 10 + 10 öre, rose-red on white.

Drontheim.—The *Timbre-Poste* announces a stamp of a new type, lately issued by this local post. On a plain disc in the centre is a large figure of value. Above, on a curved tablet, is THRONDHJEMS; and below, on an upturned curved tablet, is BYPOST. The stamp is on white paper, and perforated 12.

Adhesive. 4 öre, ultramarine.

Grimstad.—This, unlike the former, is a newly-established bypost, dating from the month of January of this year. Within

a garter, inscribed GRIMSTAD BYPOST, is a ship at sea in full sail. A straight tablet below is inscribed with "Öre, Öre," the words being separated by the figure of value. The impression is on white paper, and the stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.


<i>Adhesives.</i> 1 öre, olive yellow.	|	<i>Adhesives.</i> 3 öre, red.
2 „ green.		7 „ light brown.
10 öre, violet.		

Mandal.—Towards the end of 1886 a bypost was also established here, which has issued a similar number of stamps to that last mentioned. The design shows a tree within a rectangular framing, inscribed at the top, on a lined ground, MANDAL; and on the two sides BYPOST, also on lined ground. In the lower part of the frame is "Öre" repeated, with the numeral of value on a six-rayed star between. The stamps are printed on white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

<i>Adhesive.</i> 1 öre, red.	|	<i>Adhesives.</i> 5 öre, green.
2 „ violet.		7 „ brown.
10 öre, olive.		

Porto Rico.—A correspondent sends us the post card of the current type, with stamp of 3 c. de peso, head of Alphonso XII. to the right, in brown on buff.

Post Card. 3 c. de p., brown on buff.

St. Christopher.—We learn that a One Shilling stamp of the current type has been issued, watermarked  C.A., and perforated 14.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, purple.

South Australia.—Two stamps of imposing dimensions, of the values of 2s. 6d. and 5s., have been issued. The head of the Queen on a groundwork of horizontal lines in a circle, with an exterior toothed border, is within an upright pointed oval, within which, at the top, is SOUTH, and at the bottom AUSTRALIA, both in graduated letters. On a solid straight tablet at the top is POSTAGE & REVENUE, and at the foot the value in full in coloured letters on a white ground. The whole forms an upright rectangle of 38×22 mm. The impression is on white paper, watermarked Crown S.A., and the perforation 10.



Adhesives. 2 shillings and sixpence, lilac.
5 shillings, pink.

The *Timbre-Poste* announces the issue of a stamp of Threepence of a new design for Postage and Revenue, not possibly, it may be thought, before it was wanted. We annex an engraving, but as our contemporary is silent as to the paper and perforation, we can only suppose it is on Crown S.A., and perforated 10.

Adhesive. Threepence, pale green.



Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—*Der Philatelist* reports the 2 cents surcharged in blue, with ONE CENT—PERAK in two lines of capitals. Also the 1 cent. Post Card surcharged PERAK in black.

Adhesive. 1 cent on 2 cents, pink, surcharged in blue.
Post Card. 1 cent, green on buff, surcharged in black.



Timor.—In January last we mentioned the issue of a new series of embossed stamps. The annexed cut shows the design.

Tolima.—In our German and Belgian contemporaries we find so much that appears contradictory as to a new issue that we wait further intelligence before attempting to chronicle it.

Suffice for the moment to give an engraving of a value recently issued, and perforated 12.



Adhesive. 2½ centavos, brownish-orange.



Victoria.—The portrait in profile of the Queen on the twopenny stamp, lilac, recently issued does not seem to have given satisfaction, as the die has been retouched, and a background of horizontal lines substituted for the solid one. In other respects the stamp remains the same.

Adhesive. 2 pence, lilac, altered type.

Wurtemberg.—We have the new Wurtemberg Post Card of 10 pfennig after the model of that recently issued for the German Empire, the inscription, "Deutschland—Allemagne," with "Württemberg" under, being introduced into the top border.

Postal Union Card. 10 pf., carmine-red on buff.

THE STAMPS OF MORESNET.

SOME of our readers may possibly not be aware that in the immediate neighbourhood of the ruins of the ancient castle of Emmaberg, notable as the residence of the Emperor Charlemagne, near to Herbsthal, on the frontier-line of Belgium and Prussia, there is a small triangular piece of land called Moresnet, the base measuring about a mile, and the sides three miles, which is "No-man's-land." On the delimitation of the frontiers, diplomacy was unable to agree as to this piece of land, so it was left out, and belongs to neither kingdom. It is a neutral territory, the general affairs being under the surveillance of two commissaries—one Belgian, the other Prussian. The population is about 2700, and is occupied either in agriculture or in the works of the *Vieille Montagne* Company, which draws a large supply of calamine from hence. The postal requirements of this one and a half square miles are supplied by two letter-boxes, under the respective charges

of the Belgian post-office of Montzen and the Prussian office of Herbesthal, and letters are despatched through these two offices according to the direction they are to take. In these days of manufacturing rubbishy local stamps, it is not surprising that the wants of the population of Moresnet attracted attention, and that it was discovered that the means of internal postal communication were lamentably defective. The merit of this discovery appears to be due to a certain Dr. Molly (whether LL.D., or M.D., we do not know), residing at Verviers, who commenced by applying for a license to M. Schmitz, the burgomaster of Verviers, and then proceeded to issue a series of stamps for postal and parcel purposes, consisting of eight values—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig. The design of these stamps consists of a numeral of value on an eight-rayed star, surrounded by curved tablets, the upper inscribed *KELMISER VERKEHRS ANSTALT NEUTRALES GIBIET VON MORESNET*, and the lower *POSTE INTERIEURE DU TERRITOIRE NEUTRE DE MORESNET*. The stamps were prepared imperforate and perforated.

M. Moens, animated by the laudable desire of determining the true value of these stamps, has had some correspondence with Dr. Molly in regard to them; the one declaring that the issue was a sham, and the other attempting to prove that it was *bonâ fide*. We should not have referred to the question in dispute farther than possibly giving our own opinion of the stamps founded on what we have seen in the pages of the *Timbre-Poste*, had it not been that the following letter has been addressed to us by M. Moens, with a request to publish it. This letter certainly tends to show that the object of Dr. Molly in issuing the stamps was not strictly philanthropical, but was intended rather to minister to the wants of collectors than to those of the population of Moresnet:

“BRUSSELS, 6th March, 1887.

“*To the Editor of the ‘Philatelic Record.’*”

“DEAR SIR,—Will you insert in the *Record* the following statement addressed to the *Philatelist* in reply to an article by Dr. Molly?

“Dr. Molly asserts: (1) That the establishment of a post in Moresnet was formally applied for. (From whom?) (2) That a patent was taken out for that purpose on the 1st October, 1886. (By whom?) (3) That the tariff of this post was published in *Das Freie Wort*, No. 92. (What date?) (4) That the post and the stamps were therefore *bonâ fide*. (I will prove the contrary.) (5) That the post is still in existence. (I will show that this assertion is incorrect.) (6) That the success of the sale of these stamps has been such, that the ‘order of M. Moens could not be executed.’ (As if they could not go on printing them to eternity!)

“It is true I sent an order to M. Molly for the stamps, on the condition that they were authentic. Having subsequently learnt that they were not, I informed him immediately, without confirming my order. That I did not get them is simply because I would not have them.

“Now let us see if the above assertions can resist against the following documentary evidence:

“There were, it is said, advertisements of the local post in *Das Freie Wort*, No. 92. I have the identical number before me, obtained with some trouble. It certainly contains the postal tariff; but what is the date of this No. 92? It is that of the 8th December, 1886—*two months after the close of the post!*

"I extract the following from the journals published in the localities in the neighbourhood of Moresnet :

"1st. *Die Fliegende Taube*, Aubel, 20th January, 1887 :

"*Montzen*.—'It is known in the environs of the neutral territory that some time ago there were stamps for the service of the interior of the territory. Two citizens—one for neutral Moresnet, the other for Prussian Moresnet—worked the issue on their own account. M. Lejeune, the postmaster, considering this irregular, informed against one of these persons, Dr. Molly, and he has been summoned to appear before the Belgian courts. A good deal of interest is taken in the upshot of the matter. It is not yet known if a similar complaint has been made on the side of the Prussian government.'

"2nd. *Das Freie Wort*, Dolhain, 22nd January, 1887 :

"*Neutral Moresnet*, 18th January.—'We are expecting a very interesting trial. Certain speculators brought out some stamps of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 20 pfennig for the neutral territory, and issued them on their own account. One of the retailers of these stamps has been proceeded against before the courts by the Belgian authorities, and the result of the trial is anxiously looked for. The Prussian side appears to ignore this fraudulent trade.'

"3rd. *Die Fliegende Taube*, Aubel, 27th January, 1887, reverts to the matter :

"*Montzen*.—'We learn from a reliable source that the history of the postage stamps has come to a happy termination. After all, *it was only a speculation on collectors enamoured of postage stamps*.' [They may be fleeced therefore *ad libitum*.]

"Lastly, I reserve, by way of dessert, a letter from the Belgian commissary, M. Cramer, who not only, in conjunction with the Prussian commissary, administers the trading affairs of Moresnet, but is also Honorary President of the Court at Verviers, and whose testimony cannot therefore be disputed. He writes :

"'VERVIERS, 15th February, 1887.

"'MONSIEUR J. B. MOENS, à Bruxelles,—In reply to your favour of the 12th instant, I hasten to inform you that in the month of October last a postal service was actually established in the neutral territory of Moresnet solely for the interior of the territory. But as soon as my colleague, the Prussian commissary, and I became aware of this postal service, we lost no time in prohibiting it, and it was immediately suppressed, *and only existed for a week*.

"'This postal service was *not serious*, and had no chance of duration ; for existing only for the interior of the neutral territory, what correspondence could there be among the inhabitants of a rural commune like the neutral territory, which has only 2700 inhabitants ?

"'It was simply a not too honest speculation to sell their postage stamps to collectors.

"'Accept, &c.,

"'(Signed) M. CRAMER.'

"The above information which I send you establishes clearly :

"1st. That a local post for Moresnet was never authorised, if even permission was applied for.

"2nd. That if a license was taken out, it was only to escape an information, and to play out the comedy to the end. It will be seen farther on who took out the license.

"3rd. That if the tariff was published in a newspaper, this was done very late, when the post had been shut for two months.

"4th. That the post was only created to pick the pockets of collectors. A not too honest speculation, as M. Cramer well says.

"5th. That the post, notwithstanding what is said, no longer exists; for it was compelled to close at the end of a week.

"Have I said anything otherwise in the *Timbre-Poste*?

"If you wish to know the names of the originators of this post, which the certificate delivered by M. Schmitz to his *échevin*, M. Molly, does not mention, they are M. — and Dr. Molly.

"I am, &c.,

"J. B. MOENS."

[M. Moens gives the name of the associate of Dr. Molly in the originating of the post, which we do not see the necessity of publishing. Quite enough has been said to show what the character of the stamps is; and this appears to us to be almost identical with that of those issued in various towns in England and Scotland in 1865, which, it will be remembered, were issued without any authority, and the use of them was suppressed by the Government.—ED.]

THE REVIEWER REVIEWED.

WE have received a letter from M. Moens, of which the following is a translation:

"BRUSSELS, 6th March, 1887.

"MONSIEUR LE REDACTEUR DU 'PHILATELIC RECORD.'

"You have been pleased to address the readers of your journal at length on the volume *Les Timbres de Prusse* that I have recently edited. A thousand thanks; but in saying that the margins are out of all proportion, you bring unmerited reproaches against my book.

"I am sure that you wrote under a first impression without considering that this margin can be cut down at will to the size of the other volumes of the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, THE JUSTIFICATION BEING EXACTLY THE SAME.

"What you consider to be a great defect is, on the contrary, one of the qualities of the work. The bibliophilist always searches, and with reason, after books with an exceptional margin. He pays a golden price for a copy with a margin even a millimètre larger than it ordinarily has. The timbrophilists do not act differently as regards their stamps. We have even found some collectors who sacrifice four stamps in order to have one copy with an extraordinary margin, and to do this trench on the engraved part of the four adjoining ones.

"The objections that you make, dear sir, are therefore quite unfounded, and only prove one thing, that it is possible to be, like yourself, an eminent timbrophilist, and at the same time a very inferior bibliophilist.

"Receive, &c.,

"J. B. MOENS."

[When we warmly recommended the subject matter of the above work to the notice of our readers, and concluded our remarks by expressing, for the sake of those who preferred to bind their volumes *uncut*, our regret that the size of the page had been increased, and the margins rendered out of proportion to the letterpress, we little thought that we were unconsciously treading

on tender ground, and that we should have called forth the above expostulation.

It did not require a great amount of consideration on our part to see that an 8vo page with inside and top margins of 1 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches respectively, and side and lower ones of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inches, could be readily turned into an 18mo, and even the possibility, if one was so minded, of reducing the size of the volume without trenching on the letterpress till it would almost go into one's waistcoat pocket. That is not the point. M. Moens is a bibliophile, and according to the biographical notice in the *Almanac des Timbres-poste* has been a bibliopolist since his "*tendre enfance*." Nevertheless, he seems to ignore the fact that *uncut* copies, that is, copies from which the deckle edges have not been cut away, are those which are most esteemed by bibliophiles. The first eighteen volumes of the *Bibliothèque*, professedly in 18mo, appeared of uniform size, printed on *laid* paper, termed in the announcement *papier de Hollande*, with deckle edges, and we presume hand-made. It is the fashion in England to bind books so printed without cutting the margins, and we think even M. Moens himself would look on it as a species of barbarism somewhat akin to cutting the *dentelure* from a stamp to bind them otherwise. In 1883, with the appearance of Mr. Tiffany's three volumes on the stamps of the United States, the size was diminished, and the paper altered to *wove*. Since that time two other volumes of the original size have appeared on *laid* paper. The *papier de Hollande* no longer figures in the announcement, and we have now a volume on the Prussian stamps on wove paper of full 8vo size, which, we are told, we can cut down to the size of the rest; but that if we do, we are very poor bibliophiles. It appears therefore to us that we are on the horns of a dilemma. Certainly it does not much matter if we do cut down the size of the volume on the Prussian stamps, for there are no deckle edges to preserve. What is to be done in the case of the three volumes on the United States stamps, how they can be brought up to the size of the rest, we confess we do not clearly see, for we cannot well take of the abundance of the Prussian to make up what is lacking in the United States, nor can we expect that they will grow.

We are far from desiring to make captious criticisms, and we trust M. Moens will take what we say in good part. We think it is to be regretted that in a series of works so useful to the philatelic student, and intended to form part of his library, the uniformity should have been set aside, and it was with that view that we entered a very mild protest against it. When he doubly underscores the words "the justification is exactly the same," he would have done better to have omitted the word *exactly*, though we fully admit it so far as the inner margins are concerned. One thing, however, we are bound to say, which we notice on referring back to the earlier printed volumes, is that the typography of the later printed ones is *far superior* to that of the earlier ones.

We should certainly recommend those collectors who desire to have a stamp with such "extraordinary margins" as to trench on the engraving of the four adjoining ones, to operate on a block of *nine* rather than on one of *five* in a cross. A stamp purchased at the sacrifice of four only would have very unsatisfactory corners.—ED.]

NEWSPAPER TWADDLE.

VARIOUS articles have of late occasionally appeared in some of the French newspapers, professing to give authentic information of the vast progress of stamp collecting on the Continent, which I believe, to a certain extent, to be true ; but when the same journals go on to state the values of particular stamps and collections, there is such a small modicum of truth mixed up with what is not so, that while the mixture tends to alarm those who are not advanced collectors, it has an equal tendency to induce little dealers to demand exorbitant prices. For ninety-nine stamps out of a hundred there is a sort of market value, which may be pretty nearly ascertained by consulting the price lists of respectable dealers, of which there is no lack. When, however, it is a question of varieties, the difficult question arises as to what is the value of a particular stamp. There are some collectors who will give for a stamp they do not possess any price that is demanded, and there are some dealers who are prepared to accommodate them on these terms, and who have no conscience as to what they ask, though such are almost exclusively found amongst those who may be termed "second-class" dealers. Against such collectors it is hard for any but a philatelic Croesus to contend, and the collector of more modest means must be content to bide his time until the cormorants are gorged.

It was recently said in a French paper that in Paris alone there were one hundred and fifty wholesale dealers in postage stamps ! The statement seems to bear absurdity on the face of it. What number of retail dealers must there be if the wholesale ones are so numerous ? I know that there are a great number of youths who profess to be dealers, and who do deal, especially at their place of meeting ; and there are doubtless a considerable number of others who make stamp dealing their business, though perhaps not their special occupation, and who, to magnify their calling, spend a trifle in advertising to the world their readiness to purchase at magnificent prices such stamps as the Hawaiian of 1851, the Mauritius of 1847, &c., knowing very well that they will not have the chance of getting them. It may be said that such publicity may do good, as it may cause some rummaging amongst old correspondence, in which there is a possibility that some of these precious stamps may perchance be hidden. In this respect it certainly can do no harm. But if this is the principal object, it would be well for the advertisers to describe what is required somewhat more minutely for the benefit of the uninitiated, as they are not likely to know the vast chasm which separates the two stamps of Mauritius of 1847 from the two of 1848. I know that this is the effect of the announcements, as several specimens have been shown to me by rummagers, who fondly hoped they had caught the particular "insect."

The essence of these flights of the French papers has been recently transferred to the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. An article on "Postage Stamps," which has still more recently appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, deals in wonders yet more remarkable than those related in the French papers as to the value and price of collections, to which I have not referred. One would have imagined that the writer had been holding converse with Baron Munchausen himself, had he not stated that the information was derived from a stamp dealer, who appears to have commenced by cramming

the interviewer with a very large dose of his own importance, and then imparting to him some wondrous tales. As a specimen of this farrago, the collection of a foreign gentleman, whose name is given, consists of a quarter of a million of specimens, and is worth as many pounds. It certainly must be not only wonderful as a *collection*, but also still more so in point of *selection*, in order that an average of £1 each can be established over so large a field as 250,000 specimens. The collection of an English gentleman is said to have been recently sold for £22,000. A pitiful sum in comparison with the other, but nevertheless one which would astonish the gentleman himself, should he happen to see how the price he actually did obtain has been multiplied.

Evidently therefore the articles both in the French and English papers have not emanated from any philatelist, and where we find so large a proportion of the marvellous in the composition, we are apt to suspect that the whole has been contaminated; for it is said that even a *little* leaven has an effect on the whole lump, while here we have *not* a little.

AN OLD COLLECTOR.

FORGERIES IN FRANCE.

It may be a matter of convenience to the public, but it appears to be one attended with risk to the State, to allow postage stamps to be sold by persons not employed by the Post-office or not duly authorised for the purpose. In England stamps can only be purchased from dealers in stamps licensed by the Inland Revenue and at the various Post-offices and receiving-houses, except in the country, where rural postmen are supposed to be furnished with a supply of those most ordinarily in use. In France, however, postage stamps are sold at every tobacco shop, over which the government has, it is true, some sort of control, as such shops enjoy a monopoly. These shops are supposed to purchase their stamps direct from the head stamp office, but it would seem from a letter addressed to the *Petit Journal* of the 12th November last that they purchase them anywhere, as forged postage stamps have been sold at a tobacco shop in Paris to the writer of the letter, who found himself in the disagreeable position of having an information lodged against him, besides having his letters detained and sent to the addressees as unpaid.

The *Timbre-Poste* says that this was followed up by the following despatch from St. Etienne, under date of the 10th November:

"Yesterday by despatch the legal authorities of Grenoble sent the description of an old woman who had sold some thousands of forged postage stamps of 15 centimes.

"This woman came to St. Etienne, and it is said that under various disguises she called on the sellers of stamps, offering postage stamps for sale. The detective police searched the inns and lodging-houses without success. This morning, at 8 o'clock, at the Châteauroux Station, three officers saw two suspicious persons—two sisters answering to the description given by the seller of stamps—enter a carriage. The women were arrested, and a sum of 2850 francs was found on them, besides 10 envelopes, each containing 300 stamps, and 70 other empty envelopes, each having contained a like number of stamps. They had disposed of 20,000 forged stamps in St. Etienne alone.

"The two women had taken tickets for Rive de Gier. They confessed to having sold a large number of stamps at Grenoble, at Lyons, and in other towns further south."

The *Petit Journal* of the 14th November contained later news under the head of a telegraphic despatch from Châlons sur Saone:

"One Conry, editor of the journal *Le Chicard*, was the principal manufacturer of the forged postage stamps. He has been arrested, and all the stock used in the manufacture has been seized.

"Conry, overwhelmed by the evidence, could not deny it. Durelin and Munier, the husbands of the two women arrested at St. Etienne, have also been arrested.

"A search was made at their respective residences, where numerous articles adapted to the manufacture of forged stamps, such as tinted paper, &c., were discovered. Durelin and Munier had disposed of a large number of forged stamps in Paris."

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS.

M. P. CASTLE.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 18th February, 1887, at 7.30. The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence of the past fortnight was read and considered. Mr. Edward Ayrton and Mr. Vernon Roberts, both proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The Vice-President then read the first portion of a paper dealing exhaustively with the various plates and papers employed in the first issues of the stamps of New South Wales, for which a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to him by the members present. The reading of this paper occupied the remainder of the evening, and no other business was taken.

The ninth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 4th March, 1887, at 7.30. The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence of the past fortnight was read by the Secretary and considered. A recently-issued catalogue, received from Dr. Vedel, of Copenhagen, was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. Proof-sheets of the illustrations proposed for the Society's new publication, produced by the Autotype Company, were circulated, and fully discussed, and this method of illustration was finally approved. Mr. Colpetts Harrison, proposed by Mr. Emerson, and seconded by Mr. Biggs, was duly elected a member of the Society. The Vice-President then read the second portion of his paper upon the first issues of the stamps of New South Wales, an unanimous vote of thanks being, on the motion of Mr. Biggs, seconded by Mr. Castle, accorded to him for the labour expended upon, and the valuable assistance afforded to collectors by, his treatise. This concluded the business of the evening.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

APRIL, 1887.

No. 99.



JUST eighteen years ago, on the 10th April, 1869, a few philatelists met together, at 93, Great Russell Street, and formed themselves into a society, adopting the name of the Philatelic Society, London. Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., was chosen as the president, and the present president as the vice-president. Of five others, who were elected to complete the committee, one subsequently disposed of his collection and retired. The more serious affairs of life called away two others; while the still more serious call of death removed a fourth, whose memory is ever green amongst the survivors, and whose early death deprived the society of its most useful member. The fifth continues to this day a member of the committee, and still takes a loving interest in its objects.

The society since its formation has done a very considerable amount of useful, though not much showy, work. It is true that it languished somewhat in 1872-1874; but in the year 1875 the establishment of the French society seems to have imparted fresh vigour to it, and in 1876 it was reconstructed on a more regular basis. The outcome of part of the work of the society had been published from time to time in the *Philatelist*; but in 1878 (the *Philatelist* having ceased at the end of 1876) the reference list of the Spanish stamps was published in the form of a pamphlet. After this the serious work seems to have been chiefly directed towards collecting together materials for a history of the English postage stamps, which was finally taken in hand, at the request of the society, by the vice-president and another member, in 1880, and published by them in 1881. The late secretary, as noticed in the sketch we gave of his philatelic career in our number for last January, did most essential service by introducing a more methodical plan of work, and several most valuable reference lists were

prepared; while other members, especially the present vice-president, read several important papers to the members. The society, however, in the whole course of its history, has never shown such signs of vitality as at the present moment, and we congratulate the members on its progress and present position.

A good deal of orthographical controversy seems to be going on at the present time in the United States as to which is the proper adjective form of philately, whether it is "philatelic," or whether it should take the apocopated form of "philatelic." So far as this discussion is concerned, the difference appears very much like that which exists between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. The rules, if there are any, which govern such terminations are very uncertain. The "ics" and the "icals" have generally the same meaning when they *both* exist as terminations, though there are, of course, many exceptions—as comic, comical, &c. In many cases, moreover, there are "ics" and no "icals," and *vice versâ*. In the case of the London Society, it adopted the shorter and more convenient form of the word, though Mr. Pemberton—no mean authority—adopted the other. However much we may regret that M. Herpin could not find a compound word which would convey a closer affinity between its derivation and stamp-collecting, yet it has the merit of being a lawful union, and not a mixed one like "timbrophily," the invention, we suppose, of M. Mahé. What could be more barbarous than "stampophily," or "stampology"? And there would have been just as much reason, and rather more, on the side of such compounds.

The example set by the English philatelists has been largely followed, and philatelic societies have been established in every quarter of the globe, many of them, especially the French society, doing admirable work.

The English society rightfully claims the honour of antiquity, though it has been said that a similar society existed prior to the London Philatelic Society among the students of the University of Louvain. Whether this took any definite form of a society, established with statutes, we are not able to say; but it appears to have been confined to a small area. And though Belgium, owing chiefly to the enterprise of M. Moens, has always taken a foremost position as a stamp-collecting country, yet the amateurs do not seem to have been sufficiently gregarious to form any general society. Perhaps the approaching exhibition will have the effect of bringing them together into closer union.

With reference to this projected exhibition, we have received a communication from the secretary, and we only regret that the notice is so short. We append a translation of the programme, which we hope will reach our readers in time, in case any of them should be desirous of sending to the show. We have made a slip of the pen; there is no *show* of stamps, the jury only are allowed to *look* at these.

Palais de l'Industrie
du Commerce et
des Beaux-Arts.
Honorary President—
M. LEOPOLD DE WAEL,
Burgomaster of Antwerp.

ANTWERP, 24th March, 1887.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

REGULATIONS.

I. An exhibition of postage stamps, post cards, letter cards, envelopes, wrappers, telegraphic stamps, fiscal stamps, albums, works treating of stamps, &c., will be open from the 1st to the 15th May, 1887, at the Palais de l'Industrie du Commerce et des Beaux-Arts.

II. A gold medal will be awarded to the collection containing the largest amount of scarce stamps.

III. A gold medal will be awarded to the most complete collection.

IV. In order to allow all collectors to take part in the competition, eight silver medals will be distributed among the finest collections of 6000, 5000, 4000, and 3000 stamps.

V. There will be two silver medals for the most complete collections of entire post cards.

VI. There will be two silver medals for the most complete collections of entire envelopes.

VII. Several medals are reserved for the authors and publishers of albums, illustrated catalogues, journals, works treating of stamps, &c. Fifteen bronze medals will be also distributed among the most deserving exhibitors.

VIII. Every care will be taken by the organizing committee for the perfect preservation of collections exhibited. For this purpose all will be placed in glass cases.

The jury alone will be permitted to examine and inspect the collections.

IX. An active watch will be exercised in the room set apart for the exhibition.

X. The jury charged with awarding the prizes will be composed of members of the committee.

XI. The members of the jury who may exhibit will not be allowed to compete.

XII. The decisions of the jury will be published some days before the close of the exhibition, and the result sent to all the newspapers.

XIII. Exhibitors are requested to give an estimate of the value of their collections, which will be insured against risk of loss by fire during the exhibition, a risk which the nature of the building renders purely nominal.

XIV. Exhibitors must pay two francs for the space occupied. The cost of carriage both ways must be paid by them.

XV. Intending exhibitors are requested to give notice as soon as possible to the secretary of the committee.


XVI. Exhibits must be sent at latest by the 25th April, to the secretary of the committee, addressed to the Palais de l'Industrie du Commerce et des Beaux-Arts.

XVII. The president and members of the committee will give any further information to exhibitors. Antwerp, the 24th March, 1887.

The Secretary,
TH. VAN HAESENDRONCK,
Rue Van Artevelde 55,
Antwerp.

The President,
J. B. MOENS.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Barbados.—We have three more values of the current type printed on paper watermarked  CA, and perforated 14.

Adhesives. 6 pence, dark olive.
1 shilling, orange-red.
5 shillings, ochre-yellow.

Bokhara.—Although we have seen in the *Timbre-Poste* and *Der Philatelist* a notice of stamps said to belong to Bokhara, we have hitherto refrained from chronicling them until we had had an opportunity of examining the individuals themselves. Having now seen various specimens on the original envelopes, there appears to be no doubt but that we are in presence of a genuine issue for this important Khanate; but which, since the capture of Samarkand, is little better than a vassal-state of Russia. The stamp has somewhat of a barbaric appearance. In the upper part is an inscription in Oriental characters, which we are told means "Post House." Below is the value, while at the foot is BOKHARA, also in Oriental characters. One is printed in vermilion, and the other in bronze-green. The stamp, though evidently hand-stamped, has the lettering and design in colour on white. The vermilion stamp appears to bear two numerals of "1," and the green one two of "2," but what these represent is by no means clear. The *Timbre-Poste* hazards "anna," but this is scarcely even probable. Perhaps some of our readers may know what coin is current in Bokhara. For our own part, considering that the country borders on Persia and Afghanistan, we should think the value is something equivalent to the currency in these countries. The impression is on white wove paper, and the stamps are strongly gummed at the back. The specimens seen by us are obliterated with a rectangular hand-stamp of 35 × 12 mm., having the same word upon it as is found at the foot of the stamp.

Adhesives. 1 (?), vermilion.
2 „, bronze-green.

Brazil.—The new 50 reis adhesive is simplicity itself. Within a pearled circular border, on a ground work of horizontal lines, is a plain disc with $\frac{50}{R}$ within it. On a scroll above the larger circle is BRAZIL, and on a similar scroll below CORREIO. The impression is on white laid paper, and the perforation is 13.

Adhesive. 50 reis, ultramarine.

British Bechuanaland.—The Halfpenny, black-grey, of the Cape of Good Hope, with watermark of "foul anchor," is surcharged in black with "British Bechuanaland." The *Timbre-Poste* mentions a faulty impression, in which the B of "British" has dropped out.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, black; watermark "foul anchor."

Ceylon.—Again we have a variation of the surcharge of 5 cents on the 4 cents envelopes. It may be all very well for a small colony or country, where the chief profits of the Post-office depend on the sale of its stamps to collectors to commit such abominations; but for a colony like Ceylon to produce a fifth variety of this simple surcharge is scarcely to be tolerated. The present surcharge consists of the numeral "5," with CENTS below in heavy capitals of 2 mm. The present is in black, but no doubt we shall be accommodated with the same in red in the course of another mail, and possibly one with surcharge in both colours.

Envelope. 5 cents on 4 cents, ultramarine; new surcharge.

Denmark.—*Viborg.*—In our last we mentioned that two stamps of the 3 and 5 öre were issued by this by-post last year. The *Timbre-Poste* publishes the following account of the issues made by this local post:

On the 6th September, 1886, two stamps were issued of a design similar to that of several other Danish locals; viz., a large numeral within an oval band, inscribed VIBORG BY-POST, the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation. The impression was on white wove paper.

Adhesives. 3 öre, blue; *imperforate.*
5 „, vermilion „

On the 20th September, 1886, these same stamps were issued rouletted.

Adhesives. 3 öre, blue; *rouletted.*
5 „, vermilion „

On the 20th February, 1887, the same values were issued of a fresh design. Within a circular band inscribed VIBORG BY-POST OG PAKKE-EXPEDITION are arms on a shield, and on a straight tablet below is BREV-MÆRKE, followed by ÖRE, with the numeral "3" in discs at each extremity. On a curved tablet below is "Rejsegods besörges." In the upper spandrels is the numeral "3." The 5 öre shows the arms within an oval band inscribed EXPRES-BREV-MÆRKE, and below is "5" in an upright oval, with ÖRE on each side.

The inscription VIBORG BY-POST, &c., is disposed round the sides

and top of the rectangular framing, the angles of which are rounded off, and the numeral "5" introduced into it at the two upper angles. At the bottom portion of the frame is "Rejsegods besörget." The impression is on white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 3 öre, green.
5 ,, brown.


Odense.—The individual referred to in the notice of these stamps in our last number appears to be Canute (or Knut) IV., commonly called "the Pious," who was killed in a tumult at Odense in 1087. We were in error in describing the 5 öre as being in blue on sky-blue. It should be *blue on pale red*.


We learn from Dr. Vedel that three values of a fresh type were issued in January last, the design being a sort of ornamental T in the centre, within an upright oval. Above, on an arched tablet, is ODENSE BYPOST, and below the figures of value, with "öre" on each side. The stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. $1\frac{1}{2}$ öre, green on white.
4 ,, red on white.
15 ,, red and silver.

Aarhus.—Two cards—one inscribed BREVKORT, and the other PAKKEKORT—have, it is said, been issued by this Telephone and By-post.

Cards. 3 öre, red on white.
10 ,, red on straw-colour.

Falkland Islands.—A correspondent informs us that the 6 pence, black, is now issued with  CA watermark, printed sideways, like the recently-issued 1 penny.

Adhesive. 6 pence, black; *watermark*  CA sideways; *perf.* 14.

French Colonies.—*Cochin China.*—We have the 25 centimes, black on pink, surcharged in black with a large figure of "5," 10 mm. high.

5 c. on 25 c., black on pink; *new surcharge*.

Hungary.—The letter-card of 5 kreuzer, inscribed MAGYAR KIR POSTA—ZART-LEVELEZŐ-LAP, comes on blue-grey paper.

Letter Card. 5 kr., carmine on blue-grey.

India.—We have a new size of registration envelope, manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., measuring $10 \times 4\frac{1}{8}$ inches. We have already noticed the peculiarity in the construction of these envelopes when we described the smaller size. In the larger size the frame in the left upper angle measures 42×20 mm. The impression is in French blue. The inscription REGISTERED LETTER is in block letters of 5 mm, and measures 118 mm., and each of the two lines of instructions 154 mm., in block letters of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Registered Envelope. 2 annas, French blue; *new size*.

Madagascar.—Whatever the inhabitants of Madagascar could have done before last year, with the vast correspondence they now seem to have through the British Consular Mail, we are at a loss

to conceive. Two years since the import and export business with the United Kingdom amounted in value to a little over £17,000, and we have heard of no sudden development of ordinary trade to account for the rapid increase of that in postage labels. Of these the crop seems most prolific. We learn through the *Timbre-Poste* of one which has been altered with pen and ink to represent a postage of 4s. 6d.; and now, through Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., we receive no less than five new values. These are all of the last design, with the "Consular Mail" hand-stamp in black.

<i>Postage Labels.</i>	4 pence, pink and black ;	<i>Consular Mail</i>	stamp in black.
6	"	"	"
1 shilling	"	"	"
1	" and 6 pence	"	"
2	"	"	"

Nevis.—The Postal Union card of One Penny Halfpenny, type of the Queen's head in an octagon, comes to hand larger in size than before, being now of the same dimensions as the reply card.

Postal Union Card. 1½ penny, red-brown on buff.

New South Wales. With regard to the issue of the One Penny postage stamp on duty stamp paper, chronicled in our last, we receive from Major Evans some particulars as to the disposition of the watermarks in the sheet of stamps. The sheet, on which 120 stamps are printed, is of the size and shape of a half sheet of the ordinary British Colonial stamps, as printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and is watermarked with N.S.W. repeated fifty times, in ten vertical rows of five in a row, enclosed in a single-lined frame, measuring $9\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ inches. Outside this frame, on each side, is NEW SOUTH WALES, and STAMP DUTY at the top and bottom, all in open capitals. The stamps are arranged in two panes side by side, separated by an interval of about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, each pane consisting of ten vertical rows of six in a row. In depth, therefore, the stamps coincide with the frame of the watermark; but in width the panes extend beyond, so that the two outside vertical rows are printed on the borders, on which are the words NEW SOUTH WALES, but which only extend over eight stamps. The consequence is, that these eight stamps on either side have portions of the above words in watermark, while the four corner stamps have no watermark at all. We have been minute in this description, lest collectors, meeting only with single specimens, might be puzzled as to the watermark. As we said in our last number, no *single* stamp shows the letters N.S.W. in full.

Norway.—We have the 10 öre, carmine, of the current type, printed, in error, in the colour of the 50 öre.

Adhesive. 10 öre, brownish-red ; error.

Drammen.—A correspondent has forwarded to us specimens of the first issue, hand-stamped in pale blue on price-current circulars, and at the same time expresses his regret to find that fresh local

posts are springing up in Norway in towns of such little importance as Grimstad, which has under 2000 inhabitants. Some of the older by-posts, as Bergens, have been absorbed by the Government, and though still worked separately, the Government stamps are employed in place of the locals.

Persian Levant.—The 2 shahi, red, issue of March, 1885, has been surcharged in black with “15 Para,” the numeral being applied over the lion, and PARA on the lower part of the stamp. We have ten specimens before us, and the numeral and “Para” is not in the same relative position in any two; so that it is clear that the surcharges have been applied separately.

Adhesive. 15 para on 2 shahi, red.

Philippines.—The 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. de peso, besides having received various surcharges for telegraphic purposes, was, at the end of last year, surcharged with 1 and 10 centimos for postal purposes. The surcharge HABILITADO—U. POSTAL, in two lines, the first being curved downwards, and the other straight, has the value UN CENT^o, or 10 CENT^s, below, curved upwards.

Adhesives. 1 centimo on 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. de peso, ultramarine; surch. in red.
10 “ “ “ “ “ in black.

St. Thomas and Principe Islands.—The Portuguese Government has presented these islands with a series of stamps after the new Colonial pattern; but whether they are yet in current use seems to be very doubtful. The values are similar to those for the Cape Verd Islands, and the perforation is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.



Adhesives. 5 reis, black.
10 “ green.
20 “ carmine.
25 “ lilac.
40 “ chocolate-brown.
50 “ bright blue.
100 “ brown.
200 “ violet.
300 “ orange.


Samoa.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the One Shilling of the design already described. Whether these stamps have been issued we have not yet learnt. That they were marked with the Apia dated stamp we know, as also that the correspondent who sent the specimens to us obtained them so marked *before* any issue took place. Others have come through German houses; but that is not to be wondered at, as the chief business in Apia is in their hands.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, violet-pink.

South Australia.—In our last we gave an engraving of the design of the new “Postage and Revenue” stamps of 2s. 6d. and 5s. We have since received one of Ten Pounds of the same design, lettered at the foot TEN POUNDS. The impression is on white paper, watermarked “Crown S.A.,” and the perforation 10.

Adhesive. 10 pounds, gold.

Straits Settlements.—*Der Philatelist* reports the re-issue of the 32 cents, but in altered colour, and on paper watermarked  CA. *Adhesive.* 32 cents, orange; *wmk.*  CA; *perf.* 14.

Selangor.—The resources of the printer appear to be put to the test in varying the surcharges on the stamps for the Malay protected states of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong. Every mail brings over some fresh variety, which is anything but pleasing. We have now the surcharge of the 2 cents, pink,  CA, in fancy capitals of 3 mm., and measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink; *fresh variety of surcharge.*

Sweden.—A correspondent has called our attention to an error at page 143 of the last volume, where the 30 öre appears to have been described as *blue* instead of *brown*. The 50 öre, rose, has also been issued, with the post-horn in blue at the back.

Adhesives. 30 öre, brown, with post-horn in blue on back.
50 „ rose „ „ „

Switzerland.—A correspondent informs us that the current 25 c. is printed at present in yellow-green, and that the colour of the 15 c. varies from pale yellow to orange-yellow.

Adhesive. 25 centimes, yellow-green.

Transvaal.—In our February number we chronicled the Three-pence, lilac, type of 1885, surcharged with “2d.,” with a curved foot to the numeral. This seems to be a variety, as in the sheet consisting of sixty stamps in six rows of ten, only the last row has the “2” with curved foot, while all the others have it with a straight foot.

Adhesive.

2 pence on 3 pence, lilac; surcharged in black; 2 with straight foot.

United States.—A correspondent has been so good as to send us a description of the new designs for the stamps on the embossed envelopes of the one, two, four, and five cents, which are to be issued on the 1st proximo. The head of Franklin has been selected for the one cent stamps, and the heads of Washington, Jackson, and Grant for the two, four, and five cent denominations respectively. The general design of the new series is uniform. On the upper side, and following the oval shape of the stamp, is the legend, “United States Postage,” instead of “U. S. Postage,” as on the stamps now in use. The border of the one cent adhesive stamp has been slightly modified, to conform to the design of the two cent stamp.

Victoria.—The colour of the lately-issued Halfpenny adhesive has been changed from lilac-grey to pink.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, pink.

THE POST CARDS OF MEXICO.

By A POST CARD COLLECTOR.

(APRIL), 1879.

Plain unstamped card, 140 × 71 mm. ; inscription at top in three lines,

1. UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE (in curved line).
2. MEXIQUE.
3. UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL MEXICO.

each inscription being ornamented with flourishes. One short and three long ruled lines for address. In right upper corner a rectangle for stamp ; in lower left corner two short lines of instructions. Black or coloured impression on coloured card.

No value.

Black impression on dark violet.
 " " on brick.
 " " on reddish buff.

Black impression on grey.
 " " on green.
 Buff " on straw (!).

Blue impression on rose.
 " " on reddish buff.
 " " on lilac.
 " " on light brown.
 " " on greenish blue.
 " " on sea-green.
 " " on golden-yellow.
 " " on pale rose.
 " " on rose-lilac.
 " " on yellow-grey.

Rose impression on cream.
 " " on rose-lilac.
 " " on pale rose.
 " " on dark blue.
 " " on light blue.
 " " on sea-green.
 " " on light green.
 " " on pale yellow.
 " " on golden-yellow.
 " " on white (!).
 " " on grey.

MARCH, 1882.

Medium-sized card, 142 × 89 mm. The groundwork of the back is formed of undulating coloured lines. Above are the letters E.U.M. in ornamental type, with a scroll over them, inscribed TARJETA POSTAL CARTE POSTALE. Below, in small coloured block letters, are the inscriptions in two lines.

1. EN ESTE LADO SOLO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCION.
2. CE COTÉ EST RESERVÉ EXCLUSIVEMENT A L'ADRESSE.

Below this, in script, is "*Señor*," followed by three ruled lines for address. To the left of inscriptions is a staff, with cap of Liberty, rising above an escutcheon bearing a condor and snake. A second set of the letters E.U.M., outlined in large white Roman capitals, occupy the lower two-thirds of card. The border (129 × 79 mm.) has straight labels, with curved ends, at the top, bottom, and sides, inscribed in coloured block letters, as follows :

At top, UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.
 At bottom, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
 To left, REPUBLICA MEXICANA, reading upwards.
 To right, REPUBLIQUE MEXICAINE, reading downwards.

To right of card are two rectangular double-lined frames, one above the other, with central oval to contain rectangular stamps, which, of the same

type and colour as the current adhesives, are printed on the cards. Coloured impression on colour.



- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 + 1 c., | brown stamps ; | blue impression on rose. |
| 1 + 1 c. | " | " on pale yellow. |
| 1 + 1 c. | " | " on greenish blue. |
| 1 + 1 c. | " | " on lilac. |

Errors.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| 2 + 2 c., | brown stamps ; | blue impression on pale yellow. |
| 1 + 1 c., | brown stamps ; | blue impression on greenish blue, printed on left side upside down. |

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 c. + 1 c., | lilac and brown stamps ; | pink impression on lilac-rose (?). |
| 2 c. + 1 c. | " | " on bluish green. |
| 2 c. + 1 c. | " | " on green (?). |
| 2 c. + 1 c. | " | " on pale yellow. |

Error.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 c. + 2 c., | lilac and brown stamps ; | pink impression on pale yellow. |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|

JULY, 1882.

Same type and design as issue March, 1882, but on much stouter card, and stamps type of issue of July, 1882 (numeral in an oval).

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 c., | red stamp ; | blue impression on buff. |
| 3 + 2 c., | red and green stamps ; | blue impression on buff. |

1884 (?).

Remainder of the unstamped cards of 1879 surcharged in red, in two lines (separated by an ornament).

1. TARJETA POSTAL (in block type).
2. SERVICIO INTERIOR (in Roman type).

No value (5 c.), on various coloured cards.



JUNE, 1884.



Plain medium-sized card, 140 × 90 mm. In right upper corner stamp, type of issue January, 1884 ; in left upper corner Arms of Mexico ; between, at top, the three letters E.U.M., and over them a scroll, inscribed TARJETA POSTAL—SERVICIO INTERIOR ; below, to left, in script, "*Señor,*" followed by two long and one short ruled lines for address, the last preceded by instructions in script, "*En este lado solo debe escribirse la direccion.*" The inscriptions, &c., in carmine, and stamp in colour on thick buff.

5 c., green.

Medium-sized card, 142 × 91 mm. In right upper corner stamp, type January, 1884 ; in left upper corner Arms of Mexico ; in upper centre TARJETA POSTAL, surmounted by SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO in a curve, and in large capitals ; below this, to left, "*Señor*" in script, followed by two long and one short ruled lines for address, the last preceded by instructions in small capitals, EN ESTE LADO, &c. ; to left, reading upwards, and to right, reading downwards, SERVICIO INTERIOR. Black impression on thick buff.

5 c., green.

Variety.—With stamp inverted in lower left corner.

OCTOBER, 1884.

Same type, size, and design as issue of June, 1884. Below TARJETA POSTAL is CARTE POSTALE. SERVICIO INTERIOR on each side is replaced by

1. To left, reading upwards, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
2. To right, reading downwards, UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL. Below EN ESTE LADO, &c., is the translation, CE COTÉ EST RESERVÉ, &c. Black impression on thick buff.

3 c., green.

JULY (?), 1885.

Same size, and nearly same design as issue of June, 1884. SERVICIO INTERIOR at sides replaced by SERVICIO URBANO. Inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp in colour (design January, 1884); perforated at top and bottom, and often at sides. On buff.

2 c., green.

Variety.—With stamp inverted.

JULY, 1885.

Same size and design as issue of October, 1884. Inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp (type January, 1884) in colour on buff.

3 c., brown.

(FEBRUARY) ?, 1886.

Same size and design as Postal Union Card of July, 1885. Inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp (type January, 1884) in colour on thick buff.

2 c., carmine.

FEBRUARY (?), 1886.

Same size and design as June, 1884 (Servicio Interior). Inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp (type January, 1884) in colour on thick buff.

5 c., blue.

Variety.—With stamp inverted in lower left corner.

1886.

Same size and design as the SERVICIO INTERIOR card of March, 1884, with E.U.M. on thick buff (stamp type January, 1884).

5 c.,	stamp blue;	inscriptions, &c.,	black.
5 c.	”	”	blue.
5 c.	”	”	brown.
5 c.	”	”	(?).

The first of the above four, I believe, was issued, but although collectors in Mexico state that the other three were likewise issued, I think this statement must be received with caution.

END OF 1886.

Plain medium-sized card, 142 × 94 mm. In upper centre of card Arms of Mexico, with SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO above in a curve, and TARJETA POSTAL.—CARTE POSTALE likewise in a curve below; to left, in script, “Señor,” followed by two long and one short dotted lines for address, the last preceded by

EN ESTE LADO, &c.
CE COTÉ EST, &c.

On left side, reading upwards, UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL; on right side, reading downwards, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; in upper right corner stamp, type July, 1886; inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp in colour on thick buff.

2 c., carmine. | 3 c., violet.

END OF 1886.

Same size and design as Postal Union Cards, only TARJETA POSTAL in larger capitals beneath eagle. At bottom the French translation of EN ESTE, &c., suppressed; inscriptions at sides, SERVICIO INTERIOR; inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp in colour on thick buff.

5 c., blue.

Variety.—With TARJETA spelt TABJETA.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

Plain medium-sized card, 142 × 94 mm. Inscription at top in three lines.

1. SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO in a *curve*.
2. "Tarjeta Postal = Carte Postale."
3. "Con respuesta pagada—Avec réponse payée." On original.
3. Respuesta—Réponse. On reply.

Below, to left, in script, "*Señor*," followed by two long and one short ruled lines for address, the last preceded by two lines of instructions.

1. "En este lado," &c.
2. "Ce côté est réservé," &c.

In right upper corner stamp (type January, 1884); and in left upper corner Arms of Mexico; on left side of card, reading upwards, "Union Postale Universelle;" on right side of card, reading downwards, "Union Postal Universal;" inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp in colour, and impressed on 1st and 4th pages (hinged "B.")

2 + 2 c., carmine. | 2 + 2 c., brick-red. | 3 + 3 c., light brown.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

Same size and design as Postal Union Cards. The second and third lines of inscription at top being in Spanish only (and in Roman capitals).

2. TARJETA POSTAL.
3. CON RESPUESTA PAGADA. On original.
3. RESPUESTA. On reply.

Only the Spanish instruction at bottom, likewise in small Roman capitals; at sides, "Union Postale Universelle" replaced by SERVICIO URBANO; inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp in colour, impressed on 1st and 4th pages (hinged B), and perforated (14) at the separation of the two cards.

2 + 2 c., deep pink.

FEBRUARY, 1886.

Same size and design as SERVICIO URBANO. Card of same issue, the inscriptions at sides being altered SERVICIO INTERIOR; inscriptions, &c., in black; stamp in colour, impressed on 1st and 4th pages (hinged B), and perforated (14) at the separation of the two cards.

5 c. + 5 c., blue.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVISIONALS.

IN December last the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* mentioned that on searching through his stock of New Brunswick stamps, to see if by chance he could light upon a surcharged bisected threepence, he turned over those of Nova Scotia, and to his supreme delight fell upon a threepence surcharged "5 c" within two concentric ovals. He does not say whether the stamp shows that it has been used, or whether it preserves its gum intact. If it has been used, it was most probably affixed in the Post-office, and stamped with this stamp to evidence what had been paid for postage. If it is unused, it was probably an experiment. We do not impugn the genuineness of the stamp in the slightest degree, but there is not a word of evidence that it was ever *issued* in this state.

But the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, in his number for January last, thinks that he strengthens the evidence of the genuineness of the stamp which he discovered, while on the other hand we think that, if anything, he weakens it. He says, "With regard to the stamp of which we gave an engraving last month, we are informed by M. de Ferrari that in his collection he has stamps with a surcharge analogous to ours; that is, without ovals, and having simply '5 cents.'" He has this surcharge on the stamps of 3d. and 6d. Nothing therefore can be more serious than our discovery. It is very desirable that search should be made as to the date when these stamps were so surcharged."

We have had some correspondence with Major Evans regarding these latter stamps, and he thinks that they must be our "old friends," described at page 76 of the *Philatelic Record*, vol. vii., where the whole story of certain alleged provisionals of 5 cents, surcharged in black and red, on the 3d. and 6d. will be found. The specimens there referred to were sent to a collector in the Transvaal, with whom Major Evans was in correspondence, by Mr. Henry Hechler, a dealer at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and were fully described in *The Philatelic Courier*, published by the same gentleman, who, in the old story style, described how by accident he discovered them in the possession of an *old gentleman*, who had preserved them, &c., &c.; but it finishes up by Mr. Hechler being himself quite satisfied of their authenticity, though he failed to satisfy any one else.

When Major Evans passed through Halifax the year before last, he had some conversation with Mr. Hechler about these *provisionals*, which not only appeared to him, but to every philatelist to whom they were shown, to bear an exceedingly suspicious look. Mr. Hechler then promised to supply satisfactory proof of their genuineness, which Major Evans, on the other hand, promised should be forwarded to the *Record*. We need scarcely say that we are still waiting for it.

The same Mr. Hechler also sent to the Transvaal correspondent of Major Evans a set of Canadian stamps surcharged with *SERVICE*, and he certainly vouched for the authenticity of a surcharge of the Royal arms and supporters, with the word *SERVICE*, on some Canadian envelopes, which he declared had been issued to the troops that were out in the Indian rebellion in 1855, and with whom Mr. Hechler was serving. This rebellion did not break out till April of that year, and yet we find these envelopes described in the *Timbre-Poste* of February of the same year, on the authority of *Der Philatelist* of the previous January. This all seems to be very remarkable, especially as no one but Mr. Hechler appears ever to have had any of them.

We wait, therefore, for further light before we can accept the stamps emanating from Mr. Hechler as genuine, and which we are somewhat surprised to see the cautious editor of the *Timbre-Poste* seems unhesitatingly to have adopted without one word of caution.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 18th March, 1887, at 7.30 p.m. Eighteen members were present, including the Vice-President, who took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read the correspondence of the preceding fortnight, which contained however nothing of special interest. The following gentlemen were then duly elected members of the Society: The Earl of Kingston and Mr. F. Ransome, both proposed by Mr. Thornhill, and seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, proposed by Mr. D. F. Mackenzie, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. J. A. Tilleard, proposed by Mr. Lundy, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; and Mr. R. Meyer, proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Lundy. With reference to the provisions of Article 25 in the Society's Statutes, Mr. Castle called attention to the circumstance that many members were collectors only of the stamps of certain countries; and it was resolved, after some discussion, that, provided such members gave notice to the Secretary of the special nature of their collection, they should be exempt from any penalty by reason of their non-production of any specimens of the stamps of any other countries appointed for study at any meeting. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope constituted the business of the day.

The eleventh meeting of the season was held at the Salisbury Hotel, on Friday, the 1st April, 1887, at 7.30 p.m. The Vice-President took the chair, twenty-one members being present, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Secretary then read the correspondence of the fortnight, and the following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members of the Society: Mr. H. H. Townsend, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, seconded by the Secretary; the Rev. W. N. Usher, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson; Mr. Charles Nevill, proposed by Mr. Thornhill, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; and Mr. W. A. Cunningham, proposed by Mr. Colman, seconded by the Secretary. The Vice-President read a paper upon the "Laureated Series" of the stamps of New South Wales, for which, on the motion of Mr. Castle, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him. Owing to the ensuing Easter vacation the next meeting of the Society was postponed until the 22nd April.

Notes and Queries.

F. C., Brighton.—We can give no account of the stamps you refer to without seeing them.

With regard to the stamps of Great Britain printed on "Anchor" paper in 1883-4, many of them were on bluish paper, while others were on white paper. This is also the case with the Inland Revenue stamps printed in 1882 on similar paper. It was most probably done, in the case of the postage stamps, to use up the stock in hand of the "Anchor" paper. (See *Phil. Record*, vol. v. page 150.)

TASMANIA.—We have seen a letter, signed by the secretary of the General Post-office of Tasmania, stating that the notice which appeared in our October number as to the allowance of the use, in July last, of bisected twopenny stamps at Ellesmere "is entirely erroneous, and has been contradicted by this department." What is meant by this we scarcely know; but we consider that we have clear evidence of the use as stated by us. The envelope bears the postmark of "ELLESMERE TAS: JY 27. 86," and the half stamp is obliterated with an oval stamp, bearing the number 115, surrounded with black lines—four horizontal above and below, and three curved at each end. The envelope is addressed to Scottsdale. Perhaps the secretary of the Post-office will be so good as to tell us whether 115 is the index number of Ellesmere.

A. DE R.—With respect to your queries—(1) We have nothing to do with the lists of the Philatelic Society. We only publish such as are sent to us. You had better apply to the secretary. (2) The 30 c. and 1 fr., Italian (head of King Humbert), have been issued. (3) The unpaid letter-stamps of Roumania still continue to be printed in a reddish-brown. It is very probable that there may be variations in the depth of colour. (4) So far as we know, the 20 paras, pink on pink, only exists surcharged. (5) Your Bavarian stamps are taken from the outside of the sheet.

As regards certain omissions you mention, we ordinarily wait to see the stamps before chronicling them, though we are obliged to take some on faith. The Eastern Roumelia you mention appears to us to have been duly chronicled, and the modification in the colour of the Swiss unpaid letter-stamps certainly has. The surcharged Turkey was chronicled from a specimen sent over to us from the Ottoman Bank. Thanks for the notes as to others.

C. E. B., Tasmania.—We are obliged for your communication, and will make enquiries. But is your informant quite sure as to his dates? And also that the clipping of the 2 rupee stamp was for a postage stamp of 6 annas, and not for a service stamp of 2 annas? So far as the official records of the Indian Post-office go, they only mention, among the cut-down stamps, the 6 anna bill stamp, as used for ordinary postal purposes, and the 2 rupee stamp made into 2 annas for *service*.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

MAY, 1887.

No. 100.



WE think that we shall be doing our readers a service in directing their attention to a work just published by "La Sociedad Filatélica Sud-Americana," established at Lima, being a catalogue of all the stamps, envelopes, and post cards officially issued within the Republic of Peru from the first issue on the 1st December, 1857, down to the 15th September, 1886. We trace much of the country's history in the various stamps there catalogued; and the work being written in French, is open to the study of more readers than if it had been written in Spanish. The various changes in these stamps, or rather in the surcharges, consequent on the war with Chili, and on internal causes, have, we know, presented many and great difficulties to collectors; and we hail with the greatest satisfaction the appearance of this work, verified as it is by an examination of the stamps themselves, and by information obtained from official sources.

Within the limits of a notice such as the present, we cannot profess to give our readers more than a general outline of the work, mentioning only some points which we have not seen explained clearly in any previous accounts of the various issues.

The work is divided into seven parts. The first treats of the stamps issued down to the 30th November, 1881; the second, of the Peruvian stamps issued in Peru by the Chilians between the 1st December, 1881, and the 22nd October, 1883; the third, of those issued by the General Post-office of Lima from the 23rd October, 1883, down to the 13th September, 1886; the fourth, of the provisional stamps issued by the various Post-offices of Peru for the departments of Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, Moquegua, Ayacucho, and those which were dependent on the government of Lima from the entry of the Chilians into Lima on the 17th January, 1881, to the unification of the Republic on the 4th

December, 1885; the fifth part treats of the unpaid letter stamps; the sixth, of the envelopes; and the seventh, of the post cards. The remainder of the work consists of some very valuable notes explanatory of the various issues, which will be found especially useful to those who desire to make a methodical and accurate collection of these landmarks in the political history of the country.

With respect to so much of the first portion of the work as treats of the stamps down to 1887, we must say that for our own part we prefer to read it side by side with the admirable little work on *The Stamps of Peru*, by M. Moens, with which it differs on some points. This is especially noticeable in the account of the provisional issue of the stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the 1st December, 1857. It may be mentioned that the scheme of using postage stamps had been mooted for the previous five years; but it was only on the 19th October, 1857, that the Postmaster-General was authorised to make the experiment of their use between Lima and Chorrillos. As the stamps had to be prepared, the Postmaster-General informed the government, on the 15th November, 1857, that the agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company had offered to present to the Post-office a considerable number of stamps that some time past had been prepared for the Company, and of which no use had, up to that period, been made, and recommended that these stamps should be used for the correspondence between Lima and Chorrillos on and from the 1st December then next. These stamps consisted of 1 real in blue and 2 reales in brown-red, and, we believe, were the work of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co.

The Society includes both of these stamps in their catalogue as having been used. M. Moens knows only of the 1 real, blue, having been so used. The Society condemns absolutely all other stamps of the same design and in other colours as being essays, fancy stamps, or forgeries, often seen with supposititious obliterations. Now this statement may be all very true so far as Peru is concerned; but as M. Moens has seen most of these stamps obliterated (and he is not likely to be deceived by pretended postmarks), we think that the denunciation must be taken as accurate, so far as regards only this particular issue for Peru.

But does the 2 reales in brown-red exist? The Society has ascertained that it does, though it is of the rarest order, which we can well conceive, as the blue is very rare, and the brown-red,

which was for a double rate (about 10d.), can have been but little required. The stamp has never, to our knowledge, been seen in the Old World as employed for the post between Lima and Chorrillos.

It is, however, the second, third, and fourth parts which will be found of more especial interest to the philatelic student, as it is the first attempt to produce a methodical catalogue of the various surcharges during the Chilian war. Of course the Peruvian stamps issued during the Chilian occupation of Lima, from 1st December, 1881, to the 22nd October, 1883, have the Chilian arms stamped upon them in blue, black, or red, with very few exceptions; but there are a very considerable number professing to be so surcharged which are due to the occupation of others, and whose productions are worthless. After the evacuation of Lima, the head-office there, to prevent fraud, surcharged the stamps issued by it with the well-known triangular device, of which the Society recognises four varieties, and four only. The first of these is that in which both the internal (which in this case is double lined) and the external triangles are closed at the angles; the second, where the internal triangle has an ornament at each angle in shape like a *fleur-de-lis*; the third, where the angles of the inner triangle are open; and the fourth, where the angles of both the inner and outer triangle are open, and detached ornaments complete the angles. The Society has indicated the different degrees of rarity of the stamps described in its catalogue in the mode initiated by M. Herpin, by adding either one, two, or three Rs after the notification of it, showing the rarity in the simple, comparative, and superlative degrees.

We would add that there is a long list of so-called surcharges which are only postmarks or inventions; and by a reference to these, and to those which have been verified by the Society as genuine, the philatelist will be enabled to weed out of his collection any pretenders, as well as to see in what points his collection fails to be perfect. To accomplish this latter he will require time and patience, as several of the stamps are marked with "rarity" in the superlative.

We understand that the work can be obtained through our publishers at about 3s. 6d.; and the purchaser will be well repaid for his outlay, as it will be the means of saving him from laying out his money in loading his collection with a mass of rubbish dear at any price.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bolivia.—We have received four values of the type of 1871 (with eleven stars) printed in dull colours on plain white paper and rouletted. The colours are not exactly those given in the *Ill. Br. Journal* of the present month; but the stamps are before us, and are as follows:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo,	lilac-rose,	rouletted.
	2	„	slate-violet „
	5	„	blue „
	10	„	orange-yellow „



Brazil.—The annexed illustration shows the design of the stamp of 50 reis chronicled last month.

British North Borneo.—Annexed is an engraving of the last new stamp, as described in our March number.



From the statistics of the territory ceded to this company, we see that it produces tobacco, sago, gutta-percha, birds' nests, gums, coal, gold, &c.; but the home production of postage stamps is not mentioned. The growth is rapid, and the soil seems so fertile as to be capable of growing anything.

Ceylon.—We were not far wrong in our last month's prophecy. The 5 CENTS surcharge *has* come to hand in red.



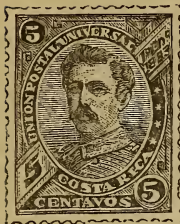
Envelope. 5 cents on 4 cents, ultramarine; surcharged in carmine.

Colombia.—At the same time that we receive a reply card of 2+2 centavos of the design of the single one of 1885, and with a similar stamp, we receive a single card of 2 centavos, bearing a stamp in which the arms are within an oval band, inscribed CORREOS DE

LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. The numerals of value are in squares in the upper angles, while below the oval is DOS CENTAVOS on a scroll. The card measures 122 × 79 mm. The border is a Greek pattern, intercepted by tablets inscribed as in the former issue. The hinge is at the top, and the impression on the first and fourth sides.

<i>Post Card.</i>	2 centavos,	black on dark buff; <i>new type.</i>
<i>Reply Card.</i>	2+2 centavos	„ (<i>Type</i> 1885).

Costa Rica.—The annexed engraving shows the head of the present President, which has been substituted in the former framing for the head of Don Prospero Fernandez, the late President.



Finland.—A reply post card has been received by us which was chronicled by our contemporaries some months ago. It has no frame, and the inscriptions are in four languages—Swedish, Russian, Finnish, and French, the latter being UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, followed by CARTE POSTALE—DE

FINLANDE—AVEC REPONSE PAYÉE, in three lines. Then follow five dotted lines for the address, with the instructions in four languages in italics. The reply part has the same inscriptions, except that the words CARTE POSTALE DE FINLANDE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE are replaced by CARTE POSTALE—RÉPONSE—A FINLANDE. The stamp is in pink. The hinge is at the top, and the impression on the first and third faces.

Reply Post Card. 10 + 10 penni, pink on buff; inscriptions in black.

Gambia.—The colours of the halfpenny, penny, and two pence have been altered, and are now as follows:

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., orange.

Gibraltar.—A four pence of the same type as the two pence is now current. The impression is in orange on $\frac{1}{2}$ CA paper, and the perforation 14. A post card of a halfpenny, with a stamp of the type of that on the wrapper chronicled in our March number, has also been issued. We also annex a cut of the stamp on the registration envelopes.



Adhesive. Four pence, orange.

Post Card. Halfpenny, green on buff.

Great Britain.—We have the envelope of twopence-halfpenny, dated 2.4.87, printed in the same colour as the three-halfpence, chronicled in our number for March last.

Envelope. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brownish-pink.

A correspondent writes us that he has met with the current five shilling stamp perforated 12 in lieu of 14. A De La Rue perforation of 12 seems to us to be almost a *lusus nature*. Have any of our readers encountered any such specimens?

Some stamps have been lately doled out very gradually, purporting to be stamps of "The General Electric Telegraph Company, Limited." When we first saw these individuals we had not much faith in them. Mr. Philbrick now writes us that he has searched

the register of Joint Stock Companies, and no such company is to be found. The stamps may therefore be interred, and a stone inscribed "Bogus" rolled over them.

We do not know what is the matter, whether a death has occurred in the stamp family, or whether it is only the birth of a novel idea; but sheets G of the penny stamps have just made their appearance with a line in the colour of the impression nearly a millimètre wide round each pane. It gives a very droll appearance to the sheet, and seems to be neither useful nor ornamental; at any rate, they have done without it for forty-seven years.

Grenada.—We annex an illustration of the stamp recently described. Among the various fiscal stamps in yellow, with green surcharge, and further surcharged "1d." for postal purposes, M. Giwelb showed us one of two shillings, surcharged "1d.," and REVENUE in black, which had unmistakably done postal service.



Adhesive. 1 penny, yellow, surcharged on two shillings fiscal.


Jhind.—On referring back to the notice of the Indian stamps surcharged for this State with JEEND, we find we omitted to chronicle the post card of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. This is now issued with the surcharge JHIND STATE in black in two parallel lines, as also the envelopes of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green, and the 1 anna, red-brown, both without any device on the flap. With similar surcharge in black, we have also a fresh supply of the adhesives and service stamps.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
1 „ brown.
2 annas, blue.
4 „ green.
8 „ violet.
1 rupee, grey.

Service Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.
2 annas, blue.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, red-brown on buff, arms in brown.

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ arms in brown.
1 „ green, arms in green.


Lagos.—This island, hitherto content with stamps varying from a halfpenny to one shilling, is indulging in some of a higher value. We have to chronicle the following of the current design on paper watermarked  CA, and perforated 14.

Adhesives. 2 shillings and sixpence, dark brown.
5 „ blue.
10 „ violet-brown.

Macao.—A correspondent writes us with reference to an extract from the *Deutsche Phil. Zeit.* in our number for January last, announcing an embossed series for this Portuguese settlement, that he is informed by the Postmaster that there is no intention to change the present type. We do not suppose the stamps of the new type are in circulation, but we think it is very probable that Macao has not been forgotten at headquarters.

New (or Boer) Republic.—As this recent settlement of the Boers seems now to be officially recognised under this name, we must follow suit, and chronicle under the new name a fresh issue that we have lately received. There is no change in the design, which is still the hand-stamp, but the date has been suppressed, and the stamps are now stamped in addition, with an embossing stamp consisting of a coat of arms, with NIEUWE REPUBLIEK ZUID AFRIKA in an arch above. The embossing is not applied very regularly, as it is sometimes upside down, and sometimes at the back, while at other times the stamp is only partially marked; but this change shows a new departure. Our letter, dated the 17th March last, contained four values only—1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.—and the envelope bore at the right upper corner the hand-stamp of 2d. with date of “4 Jan 87,” while in the left upper corner was a coat of arms within a circle, within which was the inscription VRYHEID, NIEUWE REPUBLIEK ZUID AFRIKA, POST KANTOOR. Evidently the twopenny stamp only franked the letter into Natal, as the letter bore several Natal stamps and the postmarks of Natal and Durban. The design is hand-stamped either on straw or on greenish-blue granite paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 1 penny, greenish-blue.
 2 “ “
 3 “ “ and straw.
 4 “ straw.

New South Wales.—Our readers may possibly have remarked that many specimens of the large square stamps of the current issue on paper, watermarked “ and N.S.W.,” show the watermarks very irregularly, and at times have no watermarks at all. This arises from the stamps being printed on the same paper as that used for the smaller-sized values. This paper is watermarked for 120 stamps, constituting the pane of the smaller-sized stamps with the legend on the sides. The larger-sized stamps have only 100 in the sheet, and the impression extends nearly to the edges of the sheet considerably beyond the sides of the pane of watermarks. The consequence is that the corner stamps have no watermark, or scarcely any, while others have a portion of the legend outside the pane of watermarks. We mention this to show that these irregularities are not due to carelessness in printing, but to the use of paper watermarked for stamps of smaller dimensions.

We think that there must have been a second batch of the penny stamps printed on the N.S.W. duty paper, as a correspondent writes us that he was at the stamp department on the 16th March last when a consignment arrived from the government printing office.

The same correspondent mentions a variety of the legend on the first issue of post cards, in which the word “to” is in *script* instead of ordinary type. The government printer informed him that not many were so printed, and we do not remember that this variety has been noticed.

The current reply card of 1 + 1 penny is now printed in pink on white.

Post Card. 1 penny, pink on light buff, "to" in script.

Reply Card. 1 + 1 penny, pink on white.

New Zealand.—A correspondent is so good as to send us the 2d. red and 4d. yellow, 1866–1873, both on plain unwatermarked. The 2d. we know of old, but the 4d. we have up to the present only known by report.

Adhesive. 4 pence, yellow (1866) on plain paper.

Paraguay.—The accompanying woodcut represents a stamp recently received, which the *Timbre-Poste* considers to foreshadow a complete change in the other values. In the upper part are the arms of the republic, above which is the Phrygian cap; in the lower part a transverse oval with a large numeral on a solid ground of colour with CENTAVOS below. In the frame, on the left and right sides, is UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL, and at the bottom PARAGUAY. The impression is on



white wove paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 5 centavos, pale blue.

Poonch.—The annexed engraving represents a stamp of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, possibly forming part of the issue already chronicled, as it much resembles the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. The *Timbre-Poste* referred the stamp to M. Rodet, and we cannot do better than repeat what he says:

"The small circle contains the value of the stamp in Urdû, *yak pài*, one *pài* (pie) equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. This inscription decides the orientation of the stamp. Above, between the two concentric circles, is seen in Urdû, and in the upper part of the band in Dêvanagari, what reads as *Mahar-tiket* (ticket of the chief, probably of the state).



"The two legends here commencing together start off—that of the circle backwards, that of the square forwards; so that at the middle point of the two sides the same word *rigâsat* (kingdom or state) is seen. The two cross at the middle point of the base—the Urdû inscription having *Poonch*, and that in Dêvanagari *Poonâch*. Lastly, the legends terminate by the date on the opposite sides; that in Urdû being 1 *ana*, 1942; that in Dêvanagari *Samvat*, 1942, showing that we have to do with the epoch Samvat (57–58 B.C.) This date corresponds to 1884, while the old stamp (the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1881) bore clearly 1933 = 1875.

"As to the expression 'Mahar tiket,' it would seem to indicate a fiscal stamp. It is very possible that it may have been so with the old one, for it was by pure conjecture that I had restored *dâk tiket* (postage stamp).

"As to the value 1 *pài* (the pie [*sic*] of the English) or $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, there is nothing strange in it, especially since we know the stamp

of *minô pãô aná*, a half-quarter of an anna of Cashmere. Still it is the first time I have seen the word *pái* on a stamp."

The *Timbre-Poste* adds that its Indian correspondent says nothing about the object of the stamp, which he sends with the other values of $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, and 4 annas, in red, on *pale green laid paper*.

It seems to us that there is some confusion in the above as to the "pie." M. Rodet must evidently intend a *pie*, four of which make an anna, while 12 *pies* represent the same value.


$\frac{1}{4}$	anna, red, on white laid.
$\frac{1}{2}$	" " pale green laid.
1	" " "
2	annas " "
4	" " "

Portugal.—After a somewhat lengthened period of incubation the promise of last year has been fulfilled, and the letter cards for Portugal and Spain, and for the countries within the postal union, have made their appearance. The stamp is to the left, and is of the current type; and the legend in three lines is CARTAO POSTAL—PARA—PORTUGAL E HESPANHA on the card of 25 reis, and on that of 50 reis this is varied to PARA OS—PAIZES ESTRANGEIROS. There are four dotted lines for the address, the last of which is underlined. The paper is white inside and coloured outside.

Letter Cards. 25 reis, brown on buff.
50 " blue on pale grey-blue.

Roumania.—The colour of the 3 bani has been altered to violet.

Adhesive. 3 bani, violet.

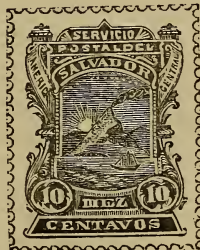
Saint Lucia.—The sixpence of the current type, on  CA paper, comes to hand in bright purple. This makes the third stamp in purple, varying in shades only, that has been issued for this colony.

Adhesive. 6 pence, purple.

Salvador.—Two stamps, the approaching advent of which was announced some months since by a ministerial circular of the 14th June, 1886, have been



issued. As we annex engravings of both, we may spare our readers any lengthened description. What the inscriptions on the spheres in the angles of the 3 centavos signify we are unable to say; probably world-famed great men. There are fourteen



stars, an addition of one since 1881. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12. The stamps were manufactured at New York.

Adhesives. 3 centavos, brown.
10 " orange-yellow.

The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the approaching issue of three envelopes, which is expected to take place in June or July next. The dies appear to be native work, and the artist has signed his name, visible only to the naked eye in the 5 centavos, that his work might not be confounded with that of any American engraving company. Who the personage represented on the 5 centavos happens to be is not as yet known.

The same may be said with regard to the 10 centavos, which the *Timbre-Poste* describes as closely resembling "Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs," with a halo of plumes round her head.



The third of these designs shows the arms of the Republic in full display. The only remarkable circumstance is the curious value, *eleven* centavos.

The designs only having been seen at present, the colours chosen for the impression of these somewhat original productions are not yet known.

Samoa.—When we chronicled the first portion of this issue in February last, knowing that they came from the same source as the Tonga Island stamps, we suspected the existence of a watermark; yet in the single specimen of each value before us we failed to see it. Other specimens have now come to hand, and show the paper to be similar to that used for the Tonga Islands, watermarked with "N.Z." and a "star." The one shilling value mentioned in our last is pink with a lilac tinge; and a further value of 2s. 6d., in violet, is announced—not the colour of the halfpenny, which is a dark purple.

Adhesives. 1s., lilac-pink.
2s. 6d., violet.

Siam.—By order of His Royal Highness the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, the following notification, dated from the General Post-office, Bangkok, the 4th January last, has been issued: "On the 1st April, 1887, the Postal Department of the kingdom of Siam will issue a new supply of postage stamps and post cards, including the following denominations; viz., stamps of 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24, and 64 att; international 4 att post cards, and the same with reply, 8 atts.

"The new stamps may be used for prepaying either inland or international mail matter, also for Custom and duty purposes; but after the above date the current stamps and post cards can be used only for inland correspondence."

"Therefore any mail matter for other administrations, or for countries foreign to the Postal Union, the postage of which is prepaid with the stamps heretofore in use, will be considered as unpaid after April next, and treated as such. However, in order that the public may have ample time to comply with this regulation, it is arranged that the old 12 att stamps and the international 4 att post cards will be received at any office in exchange for new stamps or cards of corresponding denominations during the months of April, May, and June. Exchange for cash is not allowable."

From the above it will be seen that the pyes, song-pyes, fuangs, salungs, and tical are now done away with, and the whole are in atts, sixty-four of which are equivalent to a tical.

Partly through our publishers, and partly through Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., we have received the entire series of these stamps, and the post card, which appear to bear all the marks of being the manufacture of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., except that the stout paper employed for the post card is of better quality than that usually employed by that firm, being firmer. The design shows a full-faced portrait of the king on a horizontally-lined ground within a solid oval bearing an inscription in Siamese characters, which, we conclude, has its equivalent in the words SIAM POSTAGE AND REVENUE in three lines below. On each side of this latter inscription are octagonal frames—the one to the right carrying a large numeral of value with ATTS below it, and that to the left the equivalent in Siamese. The upper spandrels are filled in with conventional ornaments. The four smaller values are printed in dull green, a shade darker than the new English 2d., with the octagons and spandrels in another colour; the three larger values are in puce, like the 1½d. English, with a similar double printing in the octagons and spandrels. The paper bears a watermark appearing somewhat like a Catherine Wheel, or some like fireworks; and our contemporary, the *Ill. Br. Journal*, seems in a similar fog, as the illustration given by it dimly shows a species of circular saw enveloped in a thick mist. The perforation of the stamp is 14.

The post card has a stamp of 4 atts to the right, in which the head of the king is also within an oval band, intercepted at the sides by an upright rectangular tablet; that to the right inscribed in two lines 4 ATTS, and that to the left carrying the equivalent in Siamese. In the lower part of the oval band is SIAM POSTAGE, and in the upper the equivalent in Siamese. To the left are arms, and the inscriptions are UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE—CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE, in three lines, each having the equivalent in Siamese above it. We have not yet seen the reply card, but are informed that it is similar, and that the separation is marked by a line of perforations.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 atts,	green and pink.
	3 "	" light blue.
	4 "	" light brown.
	8 "	" yellow.

	12	puce, green and pink.
	24	„ „ light blue.
	64	„ „ light brown.
<i>P. U. Cards.</i>	4	„ carmine on straw.
	4 + 4	„ „ „

South Australia.—Of the same type as the 2/6, 5/-, and £10 already chronicled we see the following announced :

Adhesives. 10 shillings, blue.
3 pounds, yellow-green.

Transvaal or South African Republic.—

The annexed engraving shows the recent surcharge of “2d.” on the threepence, or rather the variety extending over the last row of 10, in which the 2 has a straight tail. This provisional issue is, we suppose, now obsolete, as we have received the definitive issue of twopence of the same type.



Adhesive. 2 pence, bistre ; perforated 12½.

Victoria.—The new One Shilling, like the halfpenny, is a transverse oblong, showing the Queen's head, of small design, in the centre on a horizontally-lined ground. On a straight tablet above is VICTORIA, and on a similar tablet below ONE SHILLING, both in coloured letters. On each side is “1s.” in a rectangle, and on an arch above is STAMP, with DUTY below on an upturned arch, in very minute characters, which, like the words “Postage and Revenue” on the new English stamps, no one is supposed to even trouble themselves to read. The impression is on paper watermarked with “V and ☞,” and the perforation is 12½.

Adhesive. 1 shilling, brown-lilac.

In November last we chronicled the receipt of an envelope of blue laid paper, with a stamp of the type now depicted. It also exists manufactured of white laid paper. The stamp on the one penny (Type of 1882) has also been similarly modified by the addition of the words “Stamp Duty.” This latter is also made of blue and white laid paper.



We have now the envelope of twopence of white laid paper, bearing a stamp of the type of the twopenny adhesive, with the head on a solid ground. All these envelopes are of the usual “commercial” size.

Further, a band with the new halfpenny stamp, and side border lines in pink, has been issued. It is of plain white paper, and rouletted down the sides.

Envelopes. 2d., lilac on white laid (*type of 1869 modified*).
1d., green „ (*type of 1882 modified*).
1d. „ on blue laid („).
2d., lilac on white laid ; *new type*.
Wrapper. ½d., pink on white wove.

AN EXHIBITION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

THE ancient city of Antwerp may well adopt the well-worn adage, that "Times change, and we with them;" for its inhabitants are fully conscious of the fact that a commercial future is a pleasant adjunct to an historical past. Just twenty years ago, having escaped from our youthful toils of office, with a light heart and pocket, we had made Antwerp the starting-point of our first Continental trip. In those days, although the New had begun the battle with the Old on the banks of the Scheldt, it was not showing a bold front in the fight. Narrow, old-fashioned, tortuous streets abutted on the quay, and the town seemed imbued still with a mediæval tone and smell. To-day wide, handsome boulevards encircle it, and it is furnished with new docks, quays, parks, public buildings, a population of nearly a quarter of a million, and a colossal public debt. The money has, however, been well spent, and Antwerp stands now second only in importance to the capital. The same energetic spirit that has led to these great results has doubtless prompted the Auversois philatelists to launch upon the sea of public opinion a Postage Stamp Exhibition. Having always had a lurking sympathy for such a project, we availed ourselves of the invitation forwarded by the courteous secretary, M. Th. Van Haesendonck, and on the first Sunday morning of May (we trust philatelists who do not regard their stamps on the Sabbath will forgive us) we swelled the number of the crowd that was surging in at the portals of the Palais de l'Industrie, where the exhibition is held. In the right wing of this spacious building the stamps were arranged under glass cases, the walls being ornamented with some striking examples of a patient mechanical industry that is happily not necessary to a philatelist—pictures, landscapes, animals, and flowers there were, admirably rendered, having all the appearance of coloured engravings, a close inspection, however, revealing the fact, that to produce the desired effect thousands of stamps had been minutely dissected, and placed in juxtaposition.

This system had also been carried out with even better effect on glass fire-screens and ornamental tables, and the latter being varnished, presented the appearance of inlaid work. Another picture of an old gabled house, on a large scale, was built, so to say, with uncut stamps as blocks or bricks, and presented quite a striking appearance.

One enterprising gentleman has been for twenty years collecting a million stamps of various kinds, all of which, being duly washed, sorted, tied in packets of 100, and framed pattern-wise in some twenty glass-cases, were exhibited to our admiring gaze. We had always considered the papering of a room with stamps as something sublime; but even this must yield the palm to this Titanic stroke of genius.

There is, of course, a large show of albums and philatelic publications. Amongst these notably the *Timbre-Poste*, from 1864, and the *Record*, with the title-pages showing the familiar faces of our philatelic friends past and present. We have given the shell before the oyster, but fear the latter will not be a Brobdignagian bivalve.

The first case of stamps in the show contains the collection of M. Vallaest which is well mounted à *feuilles mobiles*, and has some fair stamps; e.g. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 1s., Spain 2 reales, and Ceylon imperforates.

The Natal 3d. and 6d., perf., are shown, labelled, "Star watermark." We only hope they are. Three or four cases are embellished with some of the stock of the president, M. J. B. Moens, including many lustrous varieties of Belgian essays (*on revient toujours à ses premiers amours*), sheets of Russian Locals, Prussian Reprints, and such-like *ferce nature*. He also shows a very fine sheet of the first issue India $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue; a plate of the 1 real, 1854, Philippines; and last, but not least, a 15 c. Réunion. M. Moens has been indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the success of the exhibition, and by his labours and exhibits has done much to attain that end.

Other cases contain local collections, competing for the gold medal, and, although necessarily varying, do not call for special comment. There is a fair show of varieties in one case, as, in addition to the aforesaid Réunion, there are some fine unused Sydneys, round Guianas, the 2 Scinde Dâks, plates of the first issue Cabuls, and many nice Colonials, exhibited by Messrs. Pemberton, Wilson, and Co. Accompanying these was also to be seen a comprehensive collection of West Australia, two plates of first Sydneys, of the 1 real, 1854, Philippines, and a proof of the Mulready, on Indian paper, bearing the late Sir Rowland Hill's signature, shown by a member of the Philatelic Society of London. Messrs. Senf Bros., of Leipsic, also sent a cleverly-arranged show-case, containing many rare stamps and envelopes; *inter alia*, sets of 1867 Antioquia, of the U.S. Periodicals, and many of the rarest European stamps; whilst the envelopes included a fine collection of the octagonal Prussians, and others equally rare. The centre of the design consisted of a square of forty-eight used 3 pf., red, Saxony—not bad of itself. Other things there were at this exhibition—collections of post cards, sheets of American Locals (born and bred in Hamburg), dazzling assortments of franks, pillar-boxes plastered with stamps, post-office stationery and volapük literature.

The exhibition was, of course, hampered by the short notice that was given; but, thanks to the energy of the president, secretary, and committee, it has been a decided success, and has been attended by large numbers of people. If, as has already been intimated, it is to be renewed next year, with the experience gained, and a more scientific classification, there is every reason to believe that it will not only amuse the multitude, but have a distinct tendency both to popularize the pursuit of philately and increase the number of its adherents. Why should not Great and Greater Britain follow suit at South Kensington?

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1886-87.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

Copies of the Statutes may be had on application to the Secretary and Treasurer, 41, Seething Lane, London, E.C.; or the Assistant-Secretary, 23, Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held as usual at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 22nd April, at 7.30 p.m., seventeen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President,

Mr. M. P. Castle took the chair; and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Society received with regret the resignation of Baron Bogoushowsky, a member of the Society. A letter was also received from Mr. Westoby, enclosing a prospectus of the forthcoming Antwerp Philatelic Exhibition. In accordance with the Thirteenth Article of the Society's Statutes, the Secretary then presented his balance-sheet for the year, showing a balance in his hands of £77 17s. 5d., being more than double the amount shown upon the financial statement for the preceding year. On the motion of Mr. Castle, the Assistant-Secretary and Mr. Thornhill were appointed auditors of the year's accounts. The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society: Mr. Edward Shorthouse, proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President; Mr. Edward Chambers, proposed by Mr. A. W. Chambers, seconded by the Assistant-Secretary; and Mr. John Bouch, jun., proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by the Secretary. Reference lists of the stamps of British Bechuanaland, Gambia, and the Gold Coast respectively, were prepared and approved.

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1886-87 was held as usual at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 6th May, at 7.30 p.m., seventeen members being present. Mr. M. P. Castle, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The correspondence of the fortnight, read by the Secretary, included a letter received from the Secretary of the International Society of Dresden, intimating that their Decennial Festival would be celebrated in the course of the present summer, and inviting the Society to send representatives to Dresden on that occasion. In the course of discussion upon the subject, hopes were expressed that some prominent member of the Society might make it convenient to be present at the Festival. Mr. A. de Worms, proposed by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson, was duly elected a member of the Society. The business of the evening consisted of the preparation of Reference Lists of the stamps of Griqualand and Lagos.

Notes and Queries.

TASMANIA.—Referring to our observations in the October number for last year as to our having received a specimen of a bisected twopence which had done duty at Ellesmere, Tasmania, as a penny stamp, a letter has been addressed to our publishers by the Secretary of the Post-office at Hobart, in which he states that the facts of the case are as follows: "On the 27th July last a dozen envelopes, similarly addressed, without contents, and unsealed, were posted at the Ellesmere office. The postmaster being acquainted with the handwriting, and recognising the address as being that of the writer, and 'thinking he had more money' than sense, or wished to increase the revenue 'at his own expense,' allowed them to pass; the circumstance coming to my knowledge, the postmaster was at once cautioned not to allow such irregularities to occur in future. To give effect to this explanation, I should feel glad if you will kindly take an early opportunity of pointing out in your journal the error into which you have inadvertently been led, and which, unless promptly contradicted, would lead to fraud upon collectors. I further assure you that no authority has been or will be issued to legalise the mutilation of stamps in Tasmania."

Under date of 17th March last we received a letter from our correspondent at Launceston, from which it appears that we did not state the facts quite correctly when we said that the postmaster at Ellesmere had *suggested* the bisection of the stamp in question. The facts he stated are

as follows: "The post town of Scottsdale is Ellesmere, so that all letters addressed Scottsdale bear the Ellesmere postmark; they pass through one office. The postmaster at Ellesmere (district Scottsdale) *allowed* the half stamps to be used in lieu of one penny (he denies that he authorised them). The addressee, who had received one when in Launceston, told me of this, and asked if I should like some. I assented, and asked him to get me several at once; as the quickest way, he addressed them to himself, enclosed matter, and sealed them. They were duly posted and delivered, and when received were forwarded to me, and I immediately sent one to the *Record*. There is no doubt that the stamps were passed intentionally, if not authorised; but as the postmaster in doing so exceeded his authority, it is a question whether they can be looked on as locals."

Under these circumstances we most unhesitatingly say that in our opinion the stamps in question have no claim whatever to be termed locals. The Postmaster seeing no fraud, allowed the halves to pass, and exercised what seems to have been a wise discretion, though he might have taxed the whole as not duly stamped. In turning over the fine collection which an English collector has lately disposed of, we found several instances of bisected English penny stamps which had duly done postal duty. One on a letter addressed to Brussels, another to Berlin, another elsewhere, to which places the half of a current penny stamp, either bisected diagonally or vertically, had been employed to complete the postage of 2½d. No one will pretend to say that the bisection of an English stamp is *authorised*, yet it has evidently been *suffered*, notwithstanding the regulation that "Payment of postage cannot be made by means of imperfect postage stamps."

E. G. M., Launceston.—We are obliged to you for your information regarding the *doctored* stamps. The operation seems to consist in turning red into orange-yellow, and blue into green. We have never yet seen such perfect doctoring of a stamp printed with a full body of colour upon it that would pass through the doctoring without leaving some suspicious marks of the operation behind.

F. H., Petersham.—Thank you for your communication and the stamps enclosed. There is no rule such as you refer to.

O. F., Langley.—We are obliged by your letter regarding the stamps of South and West Australia. The perforations of those of South Australia, especially the compound ones, are a trouble to collectors, since it is impossible to bring them into any order, as will be seen by reference to the *Record*, vol. ii. p. 157. To what cause this is to be attributed we are unable to say. The normal perforation seems to be 10, but there are variations in every value, except the later issued ones, from 10 up to 12½, and finishing with rouletted, or rather, we should say, *commencing* with rouletted.

We take it that the perforation of those of West Australia is partly colonial and partly English, the former being 12½, and the latter 14. It is curious that your 6d., bought there in March of this year, should be on Crown CC, perforated 14, for this came over in August, 1885, on Crown CA paper. The one shilling has not yet come to hand on this latter paper, and when it does will probably have its colour changed; but there has been no fresh printing of it since 1882. The variation in colour you notice must therefore be only accidental.

W. F. PETTERD.—Your interesting letter is unfortunately crowded out. It shall appear in our next.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

JUNE, 1887.

No. 101.



HOSE only who have attempted it can be fully capable of forming a clear idea of the difficulty there is in making a catalogue of stamps. It not only requires a methodical head, but it makes great demands on the author's patience in searching out all that is known of the history of the various issues. Another hindrance in his work has also to be borne in mind. The typographic part of a catalogue is very costly. It cannot be considered as complete without the introduction of illustrations, and these are also an additional source of expense, so that an author can scarcely expect to be reimbursed the cost of his work. It is for this reason that most of the catalogues now in use, and which, since the rapid increase in the number of stamps have greatly increased in bulk, are in the form of price lists; a form to which we by no means object, but, on the other hand, consider that it is of advantage as giving to the collector some idea of the degree of rarity of any particular stamp. The late Mr. Pemberton projected a general catalogue, two numbers of which were issued; but his attempt failed to obtain sufficient support, for the number of philatelists is small as compared with the general body of the public; and yet his work, so far as it went, showed what light he was capable of conveying to collectors. Only one instance may suffice to show this. Collectors knew that the early Belgian stamps were printed on paper watermarked with LL interlaced. He first showed that this existed in two varieties—in that first used, the watermark was within a single-lined frame; in the next, it was without a frame. But he did not meet with sufficient support, and was compelled to resort to the more modest form of a handbook, which in a small space conveyed a large amount of philatelic information, evidencing to what perfection he had arrived in the study.

Catalogue makers may be divided also into two kinds—those who depend upon the labours of others for their information, and grind it up, and those who are not content with the examination of what has been already done by others, but examine and verify for themselves. The first are merely a species of plagiarists, and are not useful beyond the point that they possibly collect together in a more convenient form the work which has been done by other people. The second are worthy of all the support that philatelists can give them.

Major Evans, when he projected and carried out his catalogue in 1881–82, showed that he belonged to this latter class. His arrangement was methodical, and therefore easy of comprehension; and many of his notes were original—the result of his own study and observation. The only fault that we could find with the work was the paucity of the illustrations, which was not the fault of the author. We were gratified, therefore, to find that he has now undertaken to supply the *Philatelic Journal of America* with a catalogue, the first portion of which, treating of the adhesives of the United and Confederate States, appeared in the number for April last. A second instalment, treating of the adhesives of Central America, appeared in May last, and will be followed by those of South America. Every type is illustrated, and the ruling prices in the United States are given. Critics are to a certain extent bound to be captious, but we see nothing to pin any adverse criticisms upon. We see, however, a great deal to praise, and so we think will those of our readers who examine for themselves. Major Evans seems to have tried to bring the stamps of the Dominican Republic, issued between 1866–74, into something like order; but that was an impossibility, as it is not possible to pair those which never were paired. We remember perfectly well purchasing the “un real,” when it first came over, on three different kinds of paper—laid, wove, and watermarked with a diamond pattern. Then (after an interlude consisting of a few “bogus” stamps from Boston) we were supplied with “medio real” and “un real” at various times on various papers; but they came irregularly, not in pairs, showing that the stamps were printed as they were wanted. The lettering on the stamps, also being a second printing, seems to have been employed with little reference to the colour of the paper, which latter, after the stock of straw colour and green laid was exhausted, was most probably what the authorities could find most ready to hand. The pretty

piece of stamp engineering in Guatemala is recorded, and we see that Major Evans is in advance of us, as we have only seen and chronicled the 1 c., blue, of the engraved series, while he is able to catalogue the 2 and 5 cents of similar colours to those in the lithographed (Parker) series.

We must now take leave of our fellow-worker and fellow-helper for the present, which we do with regret, for it is a pleasure to speak of such a philatelist, who labours so hard in so good a cause. We ought to have said that the catalogue is divided primarily into three parts—adhesive stamps; stamped envelopes, wrappers, &c.; and post cards—the several countries being grouped together more or less geographically.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bolivia.—Besides the adhesives recently issued, as chronicled in our last, two stamped envelopes have been issued, of cream-coloured laid paper, 150 × 85 mm. The stamp in the right upper angle resembles the adhesive in the central part of the design, and the value in full is on a straight tablet underneath the circle enclosing the Arms. Above the circle is the numeral of value on a block intercepting the inscription, CORREOS DE BOLIVIA.



Envelopes. 5 centavos, blue.
10 „ orange.

Two post cards have also been issued, bearing the inscription, in two lines, of REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA—TARJETA POSTAL, differently treated in each. The stamps are similar to those belonging to the adhesives of corresponding value, of which the annexed cut shows the 1 centavo.

Post Cards. 1 centavo, brown on green, for the interior.
2 „ blue on white, for the P. Union.


British Levant.—The 2½d. of the new type has been surcharged with 40 PARAS. We are informed that the new 5 pence will be some time before it has to submit to a like operation, as the stock in hand of 80 paras is likely to last some considerable time. The *Timbre-Poste* is mistaken in supposing that the 40 paras is not yet in circulation, as we have received letters bearing the stamp.

Adhesive. 40 paras, surcharged in black on 2½d. purple on blue.

British North Borneo.—It is said that in some of the sheets of the stamps of 4 cents a stamp of 1 cent is found by *mistake (sic)*.

Why should we be informed by a printed sheet before us, purporting to emanate from the General Post Office, Sandakan, *1st April, 1887*, and signed by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, that certain stamps marked thereon are *only* obtainable in small quantities at the British North Borneo Company's Office, No. 4 and 6, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.? We should like to know what all this means in plain English.

Adhesive. 1 cent, carmine, *error*.

Ceylon.—We have not seen any specimen of the 2 rupee 50 cents, surcharged with 1 rupee 12 cents, that has been employed in the post, but we have now the definitive stamp of the latter value, which bears a general resemblance to that of the 2½ rupee, though there are slight variations in the framing. The impression is on white paper watermarked  CA, and the perforation is 14. The thirty-six cents, olive-green, surcharged in figures with 30 CENTS, as chronicled by us many months ago, has at length made its appearance.




Adhesives. 30 cents, surcharged in black on 36 cents, olive-green.
1 rupee 12 cents, red-violet.

Danish West Indies.—A correspondent sends us specimens of the 7 cents surcharged in one line in black 1 CENT. The same correspondent informs us that the surcharge was ordered by the Postmaster at St. Thomas, owing to the stock of 1 cent stamps at his office having been purchased by one of the principal firms of merchants in the island for the postage of their monthly circular.



Adhesive. 1 cent, in black on 7 cents, lilac and yellow.

Dominica.—Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have put an end to the provisional one penny stamps with a vengeance by furnishing a double supply of the current type on paper watermarked  CA, one in the new colour, carmine-pink, and one in the former colour of lilac, which we have received since, though it most probably ranks first in point of date.

Adhesive. 1 penny, lilac, *Crown CA paper*, perforated 14.
1 „ carmine-pink „ „

Equator.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us specimens of a portion of a new series of adhesives, consisting of two designs. The first of these embraces the 1, 2, 5, and 10 centavos, and the other belongs to the 80 centavos. The first design is varied for each value (though up to the present moment we have not seen

the 10 centavos) so far as regards the treatment of the framing and the disposition of the value. The design shows the Arms



of the Republic within an oval band, intercepted at the lower part, making it more or less of a horse-shoe shape. The band is inscribed UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE : EQUATEUR. In the 80 centavos there is an arched tablet over



the Arms, inscribed ECUADOR CORREOS, and a straight tablet at the foot with OCHENTA CENTAVOS, and "80" above at each extremity in solid colour in upright rectangles. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps, which appear to be of New York manufacture, are perforated 12.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 centavo, green.
	2 " carmine.
	5 " blue.
	10 " orange.
	80 " grey.

France.—We see it stated in the *Timbre-Poste*, on the authority of M. Roy d'Étiolles, that the surcharge in red of *Valable pour tout Paris*, made in February, 1885, on the pneumatic card of 30 c., and the letter card of 50 c., exists in two varieties, 72½ and 83 mm. long, and that the latter, which was the last issued, is more common than the former, in which the letters are rather smaller. This information differs somewhat from our own, which we consider to be more reliable, and is to the effect that the issue was made in only *one* type of surcharge, 81½ mm. The smaller type (72½ mm.) was the work of a private printer. A few copies were passed through the post sufficient for the purpose of a Paris dealer, and some others were given away.

French Colonies.—*Martinique.*—The same, same old story! We learn from the *Timbre-Poste* that the 20 centimes, brick-red



on green, has been surcharged with 15 centimes, in sundry varieties. First, it is surcharged MQE—15 c., in two lines, in two varieties of type; and also with MARTINIQUE 15, also in two lines, in two varieties—one in which the numerals are 0.15.



and the other where they are 15. The new surcharged values were issued at the commencement of last month.

Adhesives.

15 c.	on 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharged black	MQE. 15 c. (2 var.)
15 c.	" "	MARTINIQUE 0.15.
15 c.	" "	" " 15.

Senegal.—*Der Philatelist* also announces a somewhat similar surcharge in this colony on the stamps of 20 c., brick-red on green, which appears to have been so issued on the 8th April last. There are, it is said, six varieties in the type of the numerals, which appear on the sheet of 150 stamps in the proportions 5, 10, 20, 35, and 50.



Adhesive.—15 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, surcharged, in black, 15.

Cochin China.—The *Timbre-Poste* is informed that the 25 c., black on pink, exists, with a larger numeral "5," surcharged in black, over the first, which was perhaps considered to be too small. The letters c. CH. are underneath, but a specimen of the 5 on 25 c., ochre on yellow, has been seen with these letters above the numeral.

Adhesive.

5 c. on 25 c., black on pink, surcharged twice in black with numeral.

Guatemala.—The 2 and the 5 centavos of the engraved series are now current.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, brown, engraved.
5 " violet "

Lagos. Our contemporaries were wrong, and led us astray in our number for May. The new values of 2/6, 5/–, and 10/– are bi-coloured; and we believe that other values of the series, commencing with twopence, are also printed in two colours, like the threepence recently issued for St. Lucia. At any rate the values 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1/– are announced as follows by the *Ill. Br. Journal*:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2d.,	purple,	value in blue.
	4d.	"	black.
	6d.	"	lilac.
	1s.,	green	black.
	2s. 6d.	"	carmine.
	5s.	"	blue.
	10s.	"	brown.

Macao.—A correspondent has been so good as to send us the following:

Extract from the Official Gazette of Macao of the 7th April last.

"No. 50.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF MACAO, TIMOR, AND DEPENDENCIES.

"Whereas it is necessary, as I have been informed by the Postmaster, to remove the inconvenience arising to the postal service from the deficiency in postage stamps of the values of 5, 10, and 20 reis each,

"I find it proper to order that 30,000 postage stamps of the value of 80 reis each be altered to the value of 5, 10, and 20 reis each, in the proportion of 10,000 postage stamps for each of the new values; and the competent departments are to issue a notice declaring how this alteration of the value is made.

"The authorities on whom it is incumbent to take cognizance of this, and put it into execution, are to do so.

"The Governor of the Province,

"FIRMINIO JOSE DA COSTA.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MACAO,
"1st April, 1887."

A Notice was subsequently issued from the Board of Exchequer Office, dated the 13th April, 1887, to the effect that the conversion had been made by introducing the new value in black over the Crown, with a bar over the original value.

The stamps were not issued till the 18th April, and the surcharge is as described, being affixed in black, in thick Roman type. The surcharge is applied horizontally.

Adhesives. 5 reis on 80 reis, grey.

10 " "

20 " "

Madagascar.—From information on which we can rely, it seems very probable that the labels, of which we have lately recorded such a plentiful growth, will not give us any further trouble. We shall be very glad, as we dislike to have to chronicle such hybrids.

Mexico.—Our kind contributor, "A Post Card Collector," informs us of the issue of the post card of 5 centavos, February, 1886 (*Servicio Interior*), with a stamp of the new type (July, 1886). The inscriptions are in black, as before, and the impression on thick buff card.

We also refer our readers to his monograph (*supra* page 52) for a description of two other post cards, of 2 and 3 centavos, which appeared at the end of last year, with stamps of the new type, and which were not duly chronicled.

Post Cards. 2 centavos, carmine-red on thick buff.

3 " dull violet "

5 " French blue "

Persia.—It may not be out of place for us to state that we are informed by Mr. Campbell that the stamps of 5 and 10 francs (1882) have never been in use. Collectors can, however, purchase them obliterated at Teheran for one franc the pair.

Our readers may remember that in April last we noticed, under the head of "Persian Levant," some stamps of 2 shahi surcharged with "15 Para." We have made enquiries at Constantinople, through a correspondent there, and are informed that there is no office of the Persian post at Constantinople. The stamps in question were obliterated over the surcharge with a round hand-stamp of CONSTANTINOPLE—GALATA—DEPART, and the date of 29 SEPTEMBRE, 1886; and the envelope bore the post-mark of ODESSA 20 SEP 1886; that is three days later. If the stamps are a fraudulent concoction, it looks as if some assistance must have been given by an *employé* of the post to carry it out in the mode indicated. We have told our readers all we know about them so far.

Russian Locals.—Our space since the beginning of the year having been occupied by more pressing calls, we now give a short account of some of these Locals, which we have lately received, and of others the description of which we take from the *Timbre-Poste*.

Aleksandria—The stamp of 1882 exists without surcharge; that is, without value indicated.

Adhesive. No value, light brown on white.

Ananieff.—The multi-coloured stamp of 1883 is now printed in green.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, green.

Gadatsch.—Two stamps, of which illustrations are annexed, have



been issued for this rural post in Poltava, neither of which is perforated. The arms in the smaller value are within an oval, and in the larger value within an escutcheon, and both stamps are printed in two colours. The impression is on white



wove paper.

Adhesives. 3 kopecks, pink.
3 „ green.
6 „ blue.
6 „ pink.

Kolomna.—The unpaid letter-stamp, blue, of 1880 has been re-drawn. The oval is half a millimetre smaller, 23 instead of 23½. The lettering is in smaller type, as also the 5 к. in the angles. The stamp is lithographed on white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, dark blue.

Lebeden.—It is not often that we find a local post addressing itself to the Imperial printing-office for its stamps; but the stamp, an engraving of which is annexed, was, it is said, prepared at St. Petersburg, and issued in April last. It is engraved and printed in two colours on plain white paper, and perforated 13½.



Adhesive. 5 kopecks, blue and pale blue.

Liebedjan.—The lithographed stamp 5 kopecks, blue, of 1885, re-appears in pink, notwithstanding the typographed stamp issued later in the same year was in lilac. The perforation is 10½.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, pink.

Loubny.—The design of the 5 kop., 1879, has been modified by replacing the lined background with one of a diamond pattern. The lettering also is thinner and longer, and the word in the upper tablet now terminates with к in the place of с.

Adhesive. 5 kop., pink.

Morschank.—The stamp represented in the annexed engraving is very gay in colours. The border is pink, the frame is in blue, and the arms in blue on a red ground. The stamp is even more striking than the one it has replaced. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesive. 5 kop., blue, red, and pink.



The other stamp represented is one lately unearthed, and the date of its birth does not appear to be accurately known, but there seems to be no doubt that it is perfectly genuine.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on white.

Orgueieff.—The design of September, 1885, has been redrawn. It is said that, the stock being exhausted, the administration ordered a supply from a lithographer, with whose production it was not satisfied. Another lithographer was therefore ordered to make a fresh one; and in the interval the administration has been obliged to make use of the present one, which is very similar to that of 1883, except that the crown is larger. The tree shows more white, and the lettering, figures, and the oval are larger. The stamp is perforated 13.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red.



Oustysolsk.—In the new design, of which an engraving is annexed, the bear seems to have lost the tranquillity displayed in the first stamp issued by this rural post. The stamp is lithographed on plain white wove paper, and is perforated 12½.

Adhesive. 2 kop., brown-red.

Prilouky.—In this stamp, which has been redrawn, the nostrils of the bull are represented by two holes; the nose by a thick curved line; the head is on a ground of lines wider apart; the type of the legend is heavier; and the line of separation between the stamps is indicated by a black dotted line.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on bright pink.

A later issue has come to hand, showing a change in colour.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on blue.

Rjeff.—Since the 18th March last this rural post has employed the stamp, of which an engraving is annexed. A lion rampant, more resembling a poodle, is the chief feature of arms, on an escutcheon, in the centre. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 13.

Adhesive. 2 kop., pale green.



Tichvin.—The annexed illustration shows a new design and a new issue, as will be seen by the date, 1887, at the foot.


The impression is on pink paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesive. 5 kop., black on pink.




Zadonsk.—The stamp of this rural post has been re-drawn, and the colour is changed. The execution is very poor. There is no perforation, as in the last issue; and the numeral of value is an open figure, with diagonal lines. The adhesive portion has a diapered blue ground.

5 kop., black on blue and white.

St. Christopher.—The “bulls” have for once the ascendancy over the “bears.” The halfpenny adhesive, in washy-green on  C A paper, has been turned into a penny by a surcharge of ONE PENNY, in two lines of Roman capitals, with a line through the original value.

Adhesive. 1 penny, surcharged in black on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., washy-green.

St. Helena.—Those happy people, who for more than thirty years have been content with one solitary die of a single value, which, by merely altering the colour of the impression and surcharging in black, has been made to do duty for all their requirements, from a halfpenny up to five shillings, have, according to the *Ill. Brief Journal*, made a change in the colour of the three-pence and sixpence. This latter, of course, is without surcharge. The impression is on paper watermarked  C A, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 3 pence, lilac, surcharged THREE in black.
6 „ „ slate-grey.

Samoa.—A series of eight values, from one penny up to five shillings, of the Samoa Express stamps has been shown to us, which is now being offered in Paris for anything you please between eight and twenty shillings. They are nothing better than well-executed imitations. The lettering and the ornaments are thicker and more clumsy than in the genuine stamps, but this might not be noticeable without having a genuine copy at hand to compare. But there are two points which settle the question. Both the original issue and the reprint were perforated 13. The humbugs are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. In the upper arched band under SAMOA are sixteen coloured dots; those in the forgeries are placed at equal distances, while in the genuine ones the eighth, ninth, and tenth are near together.

Siam.—A typographical error in our last escaped correction.



In the summary of the new issue, the 12, 24, and 64 atts are made to be “puce, green, and pink,” &c. It is scarcely necessary to say that it ought to have been 12 *atts*, puce and pink, &c. We now annex cuts of the design of the adhesive,



as also of the stamp on the post card.

"POSTAL ORGANIZATION OF THE KINGDOM OF SIAM."

A REVIEW.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

AMONG the latest additions to the Post Office collection at Bermuda is a book with the above title, containing a good deal of information of interest to philatelists.

It is edited by the Siamese Legation at Paris, but printed in English, and apparently in England. The title-page is adorned with photographs of the King of Siam and the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs. And further with engravings representing the General Post Office, Bangkok; an Oriental-looking building, styled Wat Aroon, also at Bangkok; and a most elaborate coat of arms, in which a three-headed elephant forms a prominent object.

The book commences with some information as to the nature of government, names of the king and his father, with the dates of the birth and accession of the former; "Statistical Notes" of the area, population, &c.; and last, but not least, a money-table, which I copy in full: "1 Bat (tical)=4 salungs=8 fuangs=16 seeks=32 seos=64 atts=128 solots=3 francs." This, in combination with the translations given further on of the values expressed on the stamps, should finally set at rest the vexed questions as to the relative values of the latter.

It appears that in 1881 the Siamese Government decided to establish a local post for Bangkok, as a preliminary to extending the system throughout the country. Two years later the project was carried into effect, as shown by the following notice:

"From Saturday, the 1st day of the waxing moon of the 9th month of the year Goat, fifth of the decade, of the year 1245 of the civil era, corresponding to the 4th August, 1883, of the Christian era, letters can be transmitted by post within the following limits," &c., forming part of a proclamation giving all the details of the postal system.

Regulation V. states: "For the transmission by post every article must have, affixed thereto, a stamp. These stamps may be purchased at the General Post Office on the mouth of the Ong Ang Canal, or at any other place where there is a letter-box."

While VI. gives the rates of postage: "For a letter weighing less than 1 tical, 2 atts; for a letter weighing more than 1 and less than 2 ticals, 3 atts; for a letter weighing more than 2 and less than 3 ticals, 4 atts; and 1 att for every additional weight of 1 tical or fraction thereof."

It appears therefore that a *tical* is a weight, as well as a coin, probably the weight of the silver coin of that value, as it is stated later that 30 ticals are equivalent to 1 lb. in weight, which, taking the value of a *bat*, or *tical*, at 3 francs, would give 4s. 6d. per ounce as the value of silver.

The stamps issued at this date were those well-known to collectors. Specimens of them are given at the end of the book, with the values in English beneath each:

- 1 solot, dark blue.
- 1 att, carmine.
- 1 seo, red.
- 1 seek, yellow.
- 1 salung, orange.

The post card was of the value of 1 att; but they were sold singly at $1\frac{1}{2}$ att, or three for 4 atts.

The *att*, as we have seen, is something less than a halfpenny, and the local letter-rate rather less than a penny for rather more than half an ounce.

On the same page as the above-mentioned postage stamps and post card are some Revenue Stamps, which, according to the description of them given in the body of the book, would appear also to have been issued in 1883. They are not, however, in M. Moens' Catalogue, although the design of some of them is given among his illustrations. There are two series. The design of the first series is a very handsome one, in the same style of engraving as that of the postage stamps—a full-face portrait of the king, with a white turned-down collar, in an oval frame. An arched label over the top contains an inscription in Siamese, interrupted in the centre by an ornamental extinguisher, similar to that over the centre of the arms on the post card. A small arched label immediately below the bust, and surmounting a small three-headed elephant, bears the word *Siam*; while on each side of this is a scroll, that on the left lettered *REVENUE*, that on the right with the value in words. The remaining portions of a large upright rectangle are filled in with flowers and leaves below, and elaborate engine-turning above; the perforation is the same as that of the postage stamps.

Of this design there are five values—

- 1 *seo* (spelt "SEEO" on the stamp), blue.
- 1 *seek*, red.
- 1 *fuang*, carmine.
- 1 *salung* (spelt "SLUNG") yellow.
- 1 *tical*, orange.

The design of the other series is that given by M. Moens (No. 4248 of his illustrations). It is printed (typographed?) in colour on white wove paper, and perf. 13.

The values are translated as follows :

- 1 *fuang*, green.
- 1 *salung* "
- 2 *salungs*, yellow.
- 1 *tical*, green.
- 2 *ticals* "
- 4 " "

The two *salungs* stamps can, of course, be distinguished easily enough; but the others, all the same colour, are rather puzzling, especially as the Siamese characters are difficult to describe. There is one small character, however, or group of characters, which seems to denote the value either in figures or by some conventional sign. This is the right-hand group in the second row on the right-hand half of the stamp. It consists in each case of a horizontal line, with a diagonal stroke crossing it, accompanied by a small character, the position or shape of which varies in each value. On all except the 2 *salungs* and 2 *ticals* this character is that sort of exaggerated "comma" which is found in each corner on the three lower values of the postage stamps, and which probably means "1." On the 1 *fuang* it is in the left lower angle, formed by the two crossed lines; on the 1 *salung* in the right lower angle; on the 1 *tical* in the right upper angle; on the 4 *ticals* in the left upper angle. On the 2 *salungs* a character, which no doubt denotes "2," is in the right lower angle; and on the 2 *ticals* this same character is in the right upper angle. This may imply some system of fractional currency; but I think more probably that the position of the character denotes a different coin in each case, and that *four* ticals are equivalent to *one* of some higher coin.

If these Revenue Stamps have not yet been issued, it is probable that they never will be; for it is stated that "as these stamps were apt to cause inconvenience to foreigners, and moreover did not agree with the rates of the Union, a new design of stamps and post cards, both single and with reply, was decided upon in 1885, and completed in the beginning of 1886." A full set of these, which have probably been issued by this time, are given in

Appendix VI., and we find that, following the bad example set by countries which ought to know better, the stamps are for both Postal and Fiscal purposes.

The stamps bear such a striking resemblance in style to some of the values of our own Jubilee set, and the paper and perforation are equally like, that I am probably not wrong in ascribing them to the same manufacturers. The execution is, to my mind, superior to that of our own; but then, no doubt, a wealthy kingdom, like Siam, can afford to pay more for its stamps than an impoverished realm, like the so-called United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The design consists of a full-face portrait of the king in an oval, with a Siamese inscription on a band surrounding the upper three-quarters of the oval. In each of the lower corners is an octagonal label, with the values in Siamese on the left, in English on the right. Between these two labels is SIAM—POSTAGE—REVENUE, in three lines. In the upper spandrels are small triangular ornaments. These ornaments and the octagonal labels are in the second colour given below; the rest of the design is in the first colour. Surface-printed on white wove paper; watermarked with something, which I think must be the Elephantine Cerberus in some form; perf. 14.

2	atts,	green and red.
3	"	" blue.
4	"	" brown (red-brown).
8	"	" yellow.
12	"	purple and red.
24	"	" blue.
64	"	" brown (red-brown).

The post cards bear the arms in the left, the stamp in the right upper corner. The latter has the same portrait as on the adhesives, in an oval, surrounded by a band, with a Siamese inscription above, and SIAM POSTAGE below. The band is interrupted at each side by a rectangle, which also cuts into the oval, that on the right bearing the value in English, and that on the left the corresponding Siamese. The spandrels are filled in with ornaments. The inscriptions on the cards are in six lines. The first, third, and fifth are in Siamese; the second, UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE; the fourth, CARTE POSTALE, with the addition of AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE on the first, and RÉPONSE on the second half of the Siamese twins (these old friends must come in somehow); the sixth, CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE. A heading for the address is provided in the letter A, surmounted by two Siamese characters. Impression all in colour on pale buff card, of the current British size.

4	atts,	carmine.
4+4	"	"

There is no mention in the book of any stamps or post cards having been surcharged; but the specimen of the 1 *solot* stamp given in the copy before me is surcharged at the top "1 *Tical*," in red, so there can be little doubt that this surcharge is a genuine one.

As Siam joined the Postal Union on the 1st June, 1885, it is quite possible that some of the inland post cards may have been raised to the value of 4 atts, by a surcharge, for international use, though of course this might equally well have been done by affixing adhesive stamps. Nothing is said about this; but it is stated that "until the arrival of the new postage stamps, the inland and local stamps will be used, the 16 atts stamps" (1 *salung*) "representing a value of 12 atts; the others at their present value."

In spite, however, of there being some doubtful points still unsolved, I think that this official account of the Siamese Post Office must be considered a most interesting addition to philatelic literature.

Correspondence.

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF TASMANIA.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—I have taken very great interest in the valuable and instructive papers that have lately appeared in your journal on the above stamps, and they have led me to hunt up all the information I could obtain on the subject, more especially with the idea of obtaining positive data as to the priority of the plates and the date of the change. In this I have lately been greatly facilitated by the acquisition of a large and fine series of the 4d. value on the original covers and envelopes. To my great surprise I incontestably find that Mr. Tapling's first arrangement of the plate numbers is correct, and that my philatelically-learned friend, Mr. Basset-Hull, is altogether wrong. That which Mr. Tapling in his first paper designated Plate I. is in fact really so; and my large series of specimens show that the alterations subsequently made are not according to the evidence. My earliest cover, with five stamps attached, is dated

Camp Town

23. Nov, 53

only a few weeks after the stamps were issued to the public, the strip evidently was taken from the right-hand upper corner of the sheet, and the stamps are of the characteristic shade, and agree in every respect with the details of the photo of the reprinted sheet termed Plate II. by Mr. Hull. My latest dated cover with a stamp of this plate is the 13th April, 1854; my earliest of the other plate is the 20th April, 1854; and the latest, the 27th September, 1855. Not a single example shows any admixture of the stamps; for after April, 1854, I have not a cover with a stamp from what Mr. Hull calls the first plate. To thoroughly satisfy myself upon this point, I forwarded two stamps to Mr. Hull, removed from covers dated the 21st December, 1853, and the 18th July, 1854, respectively, and marked Plate I. and II., according to that gentleman's arrangement. These he has kindly examined, and informs me that the plate numbers assigned are quite correct, according to his theory. Herewith I enclose two examples of the covers for your examination, dated the 17th December, 1853, and the 18th August, 1855; and I feel sure that they will prove that the plate numbers given by Mr. Tapling in his first paper in the March number, 1856, are correct, and that the later arrangement is not so.

It appears strange to me that the engraving and printing account of Messrs. H. and C. Best, dated 30th September, 1853, should contain the two items:

"To Engraving Plate of 4d. Stamp, 24 Heads at 30s. . £36 0 0."
and

"To Re-engraving Plate of 4d. Stamps, 24 Heads at 25s. £30 0 0."

Is it (*Vide* Mr. Hull's paper, August, 1856) not reasonable to suppose that this really refers to a second plate? for a re-engraving of the plate would only occur at a much later date. Anyway, my large series of specimens prove to my mind that the defaced plate now in the postal department at Hobart is in reality the first one used, and that the second and roughly-engraved plate must be either lost or destroyed. I am sure this interesting subject needs no apology for trespassing upon your space, more especially as this examination puts a fresh aspect upon what was supposed to be satisfactorily elucidated.

I am, yours respectfully,

W. F. PETTERD.

LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA, February 11th, 1857.

[With regard to the specimens enclosed in our correspondent's letter, consisting of the stamps he mentions on the original letters, we have examined them, and they completely corroborate what he alleges. The order of the plates, as given by Mr. Tapling in his first paper published in this journal in March of last year, was certainly the one most consonant with tradition, and we think that his first impressions will ultimately prove to be right. So far as the account of Messrs. Best for the engraving is concerned, it does not seem to us to prove much, except that they engraved two plates—the first probably on the 30th September, 1853; but the date of the re-engraving does not appear to be given—and that their charge was 30s. per head for the first one, and 25s. a head for the second. The chief stumbling-block seems to us to reside in the fact that the earlier plate should have been preserved and reprinted from, while the second has disappeared, and that the impressions from the latter show more marks of usage than the former.—ED.]

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season, being also the annual general meeting of the Society, was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, the 20th May, 1887, at 7.30 p.m., nineteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Castle took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting—and also of the last annual general meeting, held on 22nd May, 1886—were read and confirmed. The Secretary read his annual report of the proceedings of the Society, which, being of an unusually interesting and satisfactory nature, was directed to be entered upon the minute-book. On the motion of Mr. Thornhill, seconded by Mr. Wickham Jones, the officers of the Society and members of the Committee, who offered themselves for re-election, were unanimously re-elected to serve during the ensuing year; and on the motion of Mr. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. Colman, a vote of thanks to those gentlemen, especially to the Secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon, was unanimously accorded for their services during the past year. Mr. Biggs gave notice that at the next meeting of the Society he should propose an alteration of Article No. 10 of the Society's Statutes. It was then resolved that out of the Society's funds a sum not exceeding £10 should be expended upon a book-case in which the books of reference, Philatelic works, and records of the Society might be kept; and the Secretary was desired to make the purchase before the commencement of the ensuing season. It was also resolved that during the next season the room at the Salisbury Hotel should be taken at 7 o'clock in lieu of 7.30 p.m. (the later hour, however, continuing to be that for commencement of the business of the evening), thus enabling members to meet and confer on Philatelic subjects before the business appointed for the day. The first meeting of the season 1887-88 was fixed for Friday, the 21st October next. On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Lundy, it was resolved that a sub-committee—consisting of the Vice-President, the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Castle, Mr. Thornhill, and Mr. A. H. Wilson—should report to the Society, before the end of June, as to the possibility and desirability of inaugurating an International Exhibition of Postage Stamps, to be held in London; and that upon receiving such report the Secretary should, if necessary, convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Society to consider and decide upon this question. This terminated the business of the evening—the revision of the Society's reference list of the stamps of Natal, appointed for consideration at this meeting, being postponed owing to the lateness of the hour.

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The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

JULY, 1887.

No. 102.

INCE we wrote what we did in October last, we have received some more pamphlets and printed matter from Mr. Patrick Chalmers, but they present nothing new in support of his claim on behalf of his late father. It is like the late Irish debate—the same thing over and over again, though with fresh “sauce.” Of real evidence there is nothing to be relied on. And now forsooth, because we dare to have an opinion of our own, we are charged with being the organ of the London Philatelic Society, of which that monster of iniquity, Mr. Pearson Hill, is a member, and consequently we suppose some of his blood is suspected of circulating through our veins. Once more we repeat that we have nothing to do with the London Philatelic Society beyond reporting the proceedings of that body, and occasionally inserting papers read before it, which may be interesting to the general body of our readers. Further than this, we do not know, nor to our knowledge have ever seen, Mr. Pearson Hill, and have never had any communication with him directly or indirectly during a long philatelic career, except on one occasion, some years since, on a matter quite foreign to this matter of the adhesive postage label, long before Mr. P. Chalmers entered on his paper warfare. Our own opinions are formed from the active interest we took in the great question of postal reform in 1837–39, and the subsequent refreshment of our memory by reference to the proceedings of the Mercantile Committee, and the Blue Books of the period.

Now we are not going to argue with Mr. P. Chalmers, because to argue with a man who has a craze on his brain is useless. To give only one instance of his perversity of reasoning. In one of his pamphlets is a heading “Official repudiation by H.M. Post-office of the statements of my opponents.” A trade journal, called

The Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic Gazette, was started in August, 1883, which appears to have enunciated views unfavourable to Mr. P. Chalmers' pretensions. Upon this he writes to the Post-office, and Mr. Blackwood at once informs him that "the journal was not an official publication" (which everyone knew), "and that the opinions therein expressed must not be regarded as the official expressions of opinion of H.M.'s Post-office." This Mr. Chalmers calls an official repudiation of the statements of his opponents! We cannot say much for Mr. P. Chalmers' notions of evidence.

We should not have taken any notice of these further productions of Mr. P. Chalmers had it not been that he appears to have attempted to force his own convictions—that his father ought to be the "crowned king," and that he ought to be enjoying the fruits of the succession—upon certain of our contemporaries for whom we entertain respect. We do not mean the socialistic and local newspapers, but those journals which are devoted principally to philatelic objects. This he has done by the mere force of assertion, for, as we said before, his evidence is nothing.

Now we think it will be universally conceded that all the arguments in favour of a prepaid postage stamp, whether it was by envelopes or adhesives, were derived from the newspaper stamp. Dr. Gray, in 1834, proposed the prepaying of letters by stamps, which he says were "in fact the mere application of the system used with regard to newspapers to letters in general." The scheme which Mr. J. Chalmers proposed on the 8th February, 1838, was the preparation of sheets of stamped slips rendered adhesive, prepared at the stamp-office on special paper, and bearing a "die or cut resembling that on newspapers." In fact, if we refer to the Blue Books we shall find that the newspaper stamp was the parent of the idea of the letter stamp. The scheme proposed by Mr. Chalmers was sent to the Mercantile Committee in February, 1838, and appeared in the *Post Circular*, edited by Sir H. Cole, in the month of April following. He also sent a copy to Sir R. Hill on the 8th October, 1839. The statement, dated February, 1838, says that "specimens of gummed or adhesive pieces of paper were affixed to the original copies of this article, which was *first* (*sic*) published in November, 1837." Further than this, when the various proposals were sent in to the Lords of the Treasury in the autumn of 1839, they were sorted. Forty-nine proposals for adhesive postage stamps were sent in, and these were then divided

into two classes—those which were worthy of second consideration and those which were not. Of the former there were nineteen, of the latter thirty, and the proposal of Mr. James Chalmers was amongst the latter. We could multiply evidence, were it necessary, to show any unprejudiced person that Mr. Patrick Chalmers is labouring under a strong delusion in supposing that his father produced any practical idea. We do not impute any dishonesty to him in his persevering efforts to bolster up a bad cause; but we do believe that there are persons who tell a story over so many times that, like a certain illustrious person who is said to have told the story of the battle of Waterloo so many times, that he ended in believing he was present at it, so they finish up by firmly believing they are the heroes of a fiction.

And now we will turn from this to another and more congenial task. The Jubilee of the Queen has come and gone, and so has that of the postal reform agitation. It is fifty years since we were first seized with the fever, for it was in February, 1837, that Rowland Hill first called on the public to aid him in forcing the hands of the government to concede the penny postage. We are reminded of this by the reprint of his famous pamphlet on Post-office Reform, preceded by a short account of the Post-office as it was at that period, and what it has since become.* The pamphlet covering the reprint is published anonymously, but it is evidently the work of some one fully acquainted with the subject. There is mention made of a circumstance that we were not aware of, or if we have heard it or read it before, we have forgotten it; viz., that Sir Rowland Hill was first urged to entitle his pamphlet "Uniform Penny Postage," but rejected it in favour of "Post-office Reform." There was a good deal to be said on both sides in favour and against this latter title. Reform was the great cry at that time of the advanced Liberal party, among whom was found the principal postal reformers—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Moffatt, and others; but the very name was a red rag to the Tory party, with whom the project found but little support. Success is perhaps the best reply to any difference of opinion as to the choice of the title ultimately made by Sir Rowland Hill.


It is a pleasant memory of earlier days to re-read this pamphlet,

* *The Post Office of fifty years ago; containing reprint of Sir Rowland Hill's famous pamphlet, dated 22nd February, 1837, proposing penny postage.*—Cassell & Co., Limited.

which we have only since seen in the British Museum, and we cannot fail to admire the clear logic of the argument, comprehensible to all but those who would not see. We well remember the fortnightly letter that we used to dispatch home in 1833-36—as long as an epistle of St. Paul!—and how we used to grumble when we received a short shilling's worth. How we used to worry a friendly under-secretary with batches of letters, as he was able to frank an unlimited quantity in number and weight. Few of us recollect the Post-office as it was in those days, and to those who do not, the reprint of the pamphlet of 1837 will prove highly interesting. It will show something of what had to be done to build up an institution more adapted to the Victorian era on the ruins of the old, which was defended by the whole Post-office hierarchy, but had ultimately to capitulate to the attacks of the people, led on by Sir Rowland Hill and his staff. To see what the Post-office was in 1837 and what it is now in 1887, will also show what a peaceful revolution has taken place within the last fifty years, in the chief means by which the people of the world are able to exchange communications with one another.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* says that the Twopence Halfpenny and Fourpence adhesives have exchanged colours.

Adhesives. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence, blue ; watermark  CA ; perf. 14.
 4 „ red-brown „ „

Azores.—The mother government has extended its bounties to these islands, and presented them with its letter-cards, surcharged in black AÇORES in small capitals.

Letter Cards. 25 reis, brown on buff.
 50 „ blue on azure.

British Bechuanaland.—We have received the Cape of Good Hope Halfpenny and Penny wrappers, and the post card of One Penny surcharged, in black, “British Bechuanaland” in two lines of small type, 7 and 14 mm. long.

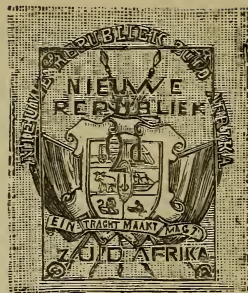
Wrappers. Halfpenny, bronze-green on manilla.
 One Penny, red-brown

Post Card. One Penny, red-brown on white.

Ceylon.—Three months ago the *Ill. Br. Journal* chronicled the issue of the registration envelope of 12 cents, surcharged, in black, with “15 CENTS” in *one* line, but which we have not yet recorded. Now it chronicles two sizes, corresponding with F. and G., sur-

New Republic.—In our May number we mentioned that the last adhesives received bore an embossed stamp in addition to the ordinary inscription. This is shown in the annexed cut.

If we are to credit all that our contemporaries chronicle respecting the earlier issue, the manufacture of these stamps to any amount and of any conceivable value must be going on most satisfactorily to the Boers. The following is the best synopsis that we are able to give in addition to those previously chronicled. The dates vary from January, 1886, to January, 1887.



1. Violet impression on straw-coloured paper ; perforated.

6 pence.	7 shillings and sixpence.
1 shilling and sixpence.	10 shillings.
2 shillings.	10 shillings and sixpence.
5 shillings and sixpence.	13 shillings.

2. Violet on blue-grey granite paper ; perforated.

2 shillings and sixpence.	12 shillings.
3 shillings.	£1.
4 shillings.	30 shillings.

The following, unperforated, are also recorded by the *Philatelic Journal of America* :

1 penny, on straw-colour.	1 penny, on blue-grey granite.
2 pence ,,	2 pence ,, ,,
3 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,, ,,
6 pence, on blue-grey granite.	

It is probable that the values in 1 and 2 exist on paper of both colours. The whole of those mentioned under No. 1 are chronicled by *Der Philatelist* on blue-grey granite paper.

Norway.—In our March number we chronicled a reply card of 10 öre, with a border of the current type of the single value. We ought to have explained that this type had then recently been issued, for it was altered in the autumn of last year, there being now a sort of pearled line on the inside of the Greek-patterned frame.

Post Cards. 5 öre, green on white.
10 ,, rose-red on white.

Paraguay.—In our number for May last we gave an engraving of a stamp of 5 centavos of a new design. We have now received an entire series of a similar design. They are typographed on plain white paper, and perforated 11½.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green.	10 centavos, purple.
2 ,, carmine-red.	15 ,, orange.
5 ,, sky-blue.	20 ,, pink.
7 ,, chocolate-brown.	

St. Christopher.—The issue is announced of post cards of One Penny and One Penny Halfpenny, with stamp of the type of the Queen's head, on a circular solid ground of colour.

Postal Union Cards. One Penny, carmine on buff.

Penny Halfpenny, chocolate-brown on buff.



Sierra Leone.—We annex an engraving of a stamp of which we should like to have some better credentials than we at present possess. The *Timbre-Poste* is assured positively that it exists; but adds that it has not seen an *obliterated* specimen. It also states that the numeral is found with two varieties, the one in which the head is straight, the second where it leans.

Adhesive. 5 shillings on 1 shilling, green; *wmk.* CC.

Siam.—We have now received the reply card of 4 + 4 atts, chronicled in our May number. It is printed on very light buff card, and perforated $4\frac{3}{4}$ along the hinge. The inscriptions are the same as on the single card, with the addition on the front half of the words, AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE, and on the inner half of RÉPONSE with the equivalent in Siamese above in each case. The specimens we have seen are printed in a lighter tone of colour, and on lighter coloured card than that employed for the single cards.

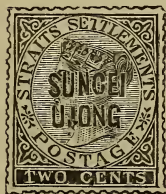
Postal Union Card. 4 + 4 atts, pink on light buff.

South Australia.—The new postage and revenue stamp of Sixpence has come to hand. In design it resembles the English 2 pence of 1880. The upper label is inscribed POSTAGE AND REVENUE, the lower SIXPENCE, both on solid coloured ground. On the left side is SOUTH and on the right AUSTRALIA, in coloured letters on a plain ground. The impression is on white paper, watermarked SA, and the perforation is 10.



Adhesive. 6 pence, pale blue.

Straits Settlements.—*Sungei Ujong.*—If collectors take all the varieties of the 2 cents of the Straits Settlements surcharged for the Malay States that we have chronicled, they must now have a highly interesting number of specimens exhibiting the resources of the official printing press at Singapore. For their especial gratification, not our own be it understood, we now present them with the last new one, in which



the surcharge in black is in two lines of 3 mm. block letters, measuring $10\frac{1}{4}$ and 9 mm.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, new variety of surcharge. Crown CA; perf. 14.

Transvaal.—We should feel obliged to correspondents who profess to supply us with accurate information if they would

kindly be particular to see that it is so. A letter from Pietermaritzburg tells us that what we stated in April last, on the faith of a correspondent, as to the last row in the sheet of stamps surcharged with "2d.," having the numeral with a crooked foot, is not correct. It is in the last row that the numerals are orthopedic, and therefore these stamps are five times rarer than their crooked-footed brethren.

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. Mekeel for a specimen of the new one cent stamp, and a copy of the following order :

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

"Office of the Postmaster-General.

"Washington, D. C., May 23d, 1887.

"On or about the 15th of June, 1887, the Department will begin the issue of a new design of ordinary one cent postage stamp, of which the following is a description : The center of the stamp consists of a profile bust of Benjamin Franklin (after the original by Caracci), looking to the left, in an oval disk, with shaded background, the lower portion of the oval being bordered with pearls and the upper portion with a curved frame, containing in small white letters, the words, 'United States Postage.' The whole is engraved in line upon a shield-shaped tablet, with a truncated pyramidal base, bearing on it the words 'one' and 'cent,' on either side of the figure '1.' The colour of the stamp is ultramarine blue, and its general appearance is somewhat similar to that of the stamp now in use.

"Before ordering supplies of the new stamps, postmasters will be expected to exhaust their stock of the old, which will continue to be valid. Under no circumstances are the old stamps to be sent to the Department for redemption or exchange.

"H. R. HENIS,
"Third Assist. P. M. General."

"WILLIAM T. VILAS,
"Postmaster-General.

The description in the official notice is so full that it leaves but little for us to add, especially as we shall give an engraving of it next month. It is in the best style, though as a specimen of engraving we think it does not come up to some of the productions of the American Bank Note Company. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 12.


Adhesive. 1 cent, ultramarine-blue.

Victoria.—The annexed engraving shows the design of the new stamp of One Shilling described in our May number.



The Fourpence, 1885, has also been changed in the same manner as the 2d., a horizontally-lined having been substituted for the solid ground, and the



profile improved. The impression is as before, but the colour seems rather of a redder tone. It is watermarked V and  ; perforated 12½.

Adhesive. 4 pence, rose-red ; altered type.

"COLONIAL STAMPS."

"*Colonial Stamps: also those of Great Britain, comprising Lists of the various Postal Issues, Watermarks, and Perforations, with Geographical and other Notes, compiled by Gilbert E. Lockyer,*" is the title of a work before us which has just been published. It is in fact a handbook of the stamps of Great Britain, its Colonies, and Dependencies. As such it is well conceived, and no fault can, we think, be found with the arrangement, which is alphabetical, even to the introduction of the parent among the other branches of the family, which are somewhat numerous—approaching closely to seventy. We are very glad to see another author entering the lists, and producing such a creditable work, though we have failed to find any great mark of originality in it save the short preliminary descriptions given of the various stamp-issuing colonies. We are not, however, satisfied with some of his dates; for instance, in the very first colony, that of Antigua, the date of the issue of the 2½d., red-brown, and the 4 pence, *bright blue* (what does the author mean by *bright blue*? should it not be *light blue*?), on "Crown CA" paper is given as 1881. We ourselves received them in January, 1880, and they were both chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of February and March of that year. The work exhibits, however, a considerable amount of patient collation, while the subject chosen is by no means an easy one; we should rather say is a very difficult one, especially in the Australian group. In some colonies constituting this group we think the author has acquitted himself better than in others. We have not examined the work thoroughly, but have tested its accuracy in various parts, and out of these trials it has come out with a fair amount of credit. True, in Victoria we should have preferred to see in the description of the first issue the mention, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that there is a type in which the background and border are not both fine nor both coarse; and we think that where a watermark is printed in inverted commas in special type, as is the case with the 2d. watermarked "threepence" in Roman type, the 4d. watermarked "five shillings" in italic capitals, and the 6d. watermarked in full in the same type, it is advisable that the type should be the right one, or it is likely to give rise to misapprehension. In New Zealand the author has made an oversight in the first issue in giving the green stamp the value of 3d. instead of one shilling; and in the next issue he seems to have hurried over the colour of the 6d., calling it brown, or chestnut-brown, from 1859 till it was changed to blue. Now we all know that the colour of this stamp varied very much. In 1859 it certainly was more of a fawn colour than chestnut-brown, to which it did not arrive, nor to black-brown, till some two years later. We see that the perforation of the early issues is given invariably as 12½.

As this is rather at variance with our own notions, we took by way of a test a dozen specimens of the perforated stamps watermarked with "star," and found that ten out of twelve gauged 13, while only two varied. We have not pursued the point further, but we think it will be found that the perforation did not vary, save accidentally, from thirteen, till some years after that perforation was introduced. In this, however, the author has only followed another and a great authority, who doubtless did not give this perforation without adequate reasons. He has also followed it and many others in what we humbly conceive to be rather "putting the cart before the horse," in reading the watermarks on our colonial stamps upwards instead of downwards.

All this is, however, beside the merits of the work, which philatelists will find a useful addition to their library. The descriptions of those stamps which are not illustrated are well given; sufficient to identify them readily while avoiding unnecessary details.

POST CARDS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY A "POST CARD COLLECTOR."

1876.

MEDIUM-SIZED card, 120 × 80 mm.; inscription at top in four lines.

1. CARTE POSTALE, with dash beneath.
2. PRIX pour la FRANCE, L'ALGÉRIE, les COLONIES FRANÇAISES
3. et les PAYS ÉTRANGERS avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes postales
4. est autorisé : 20 centimes . . . followed by a dash.

In right upper corner space for stamp; to right and left of card instructions, separated from remainder of card by vertical lines. Five ruled lines for address.

1st preceded by M.

4th ,, à.

Département }

5th ,, ou

Pays : }

All within a fancy frame (same as French cards of 1873, Type II.), 113 × 73 mm. Outside frame, in lower left corner, "Marine—1876 (696)."

No value. Black on white.

Variety. MARINE.—1876 (1188).

1884.

Same type and design as above. Value in inscription altered "10 centimes," and "Marine," &c., at bottom omitted.

No value. Black on white.

N.B.—All used specimens I have seen of this second type came from St. Pierre Miquelon.

APRIL, 1885.

Same type and size as French card of April, 1883 (with four lines for address). In right upper corner stamp of French colonies, issue 1881. Black impression on lilac. (Reverse white.) 10 c., black.

REPLY PAID. APRIL, 1885.

Same type and size as French Reply Paid Card, but has four lines for address. In right upper corner stamp, Type colonies 1881. Hinged A. Black impression on blue. 10 c. + 10 c., black.

Variety. Hinged at bottom instead of at top.

COCHIN-CHINA.

1876.

Medium-sized card, 122 × 80 mm. ; inscription at top in four lines.

1. CARTE POSTALE.

2. Destinée à circuler à decouvert en Cochinchine, au Cambodge,

3. au Tonquin et à Hué (Annam), followed by a dash.

4. PRIX : 10 centimes pour la même ville ou la circonscription du même

5. bureau; 15 centimes de bureau à bureau, followed by a double-lined dash.

In right upper corner space for stamp, and to right and left instructions, separated from remainder of card by vertical lines. Five dotted lines for address, the

1st preceded by M.

4th „ à.

5th „ Par.

All within frame ($113\frac{1}{4} \times 73$ mm.) formed of quatrefoils, with straight lines outside as well as inside. Black impression on blue card.

No value.

Same as above, card larger, 130 × 90 mm. Error in instructions to right (de poste qui *la* dessert), corrected “qui *le* dessert.” No period after POSTALE. Black impression on blue.

No value.

GUADELOUPE.

1876.

Medium-sized card, 122 × 80 mm. ; inscription at top in four lines.

1. CARTE POSTALE.

2. PRIX pour la FRANCE, L'ALGERIE, les COLONIES FRANÇAISES

3. et les PAYS ÉTRANGERS avec lesquels l'échange des Cartes

4. postales est autorisé : 20 centimes, followed by a dash.

In right upper corner space for stamp; instructions to right and left of card, as in the French cards, Type II., 1873. Five ruled lines for address, the

1st preceded by M.

4th „ à.

5th „ Département }

ou

Pays }

All within a frame formed of quatrefoils (114×71 mm.) Black impression on greyish white.

No value.

1878.

Same size, type, and design as issue 1876 ; inscription in six lines.

1, 2, 3, same as above.

4. postales est autorisé . . . 20 centimes.

5. Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . 10 centimes.

6. Prix pour la Martinique et Saint-Thomas . . . 15 centimes.

Black impression on light brownish-grey.

No value.

Variety.

1. In the last line of instructions to right the b of “bureau,” d of “de,” l of “la,” and d of “dessert” are broken, and “qui” is spelt “qul.”

2. Broken letters replaced, and mistake corrected.

3. First line of instructions to left ends with “Carte” for “Carte.”

MARCH, 1879.

Same size, type, and design as issues 1876-78 ; inscriptions in seven lines.

1. CARTE POSTALE.

2. Prix pour la France, l'Algérie, la Martinique, St. Thomas,

3. St. Jean et St^e Croix (Antilles danoises) . . . 10 centimes.

4. Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . 10 centimes.
5. Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'union
6. ou assimilés aux pays de l'union, à l'exception
7. de ceux désignés ci-dessus . . . 15 centimes.

Black impression on light brownish-grey. No value.

Variety.

1. In last line of instructions to right "qul" for "qui," and l of "la" broken.
2. Same as No. 1, but on greyish white.
3. Errors corrected.

APRIL, 1880.

Same size and design as issue of 1879 ; inscriptions in eight lines.

1. Same as above.
 2. Same as above.
 3. St. Jean et Ste Croix (Antilles danoises) Dominique, Antigoa,
 4. Névis, Montserrat, et Saint-Kitts . . . 10 centimes.
 5. Same as No. 4
 6. " No. 5
 7. " No. 6
 8. " No. 7
- } above.

Black impression on light brownish and on brownish-grey.

No value.

Variety.

1. Period after CARTE POSTALE over comma after Martinique.
2. " " " over "S" of St. (Thomas).

DECEMBER, 1883.

Same size and design as previous issues. Only four lines for address ; instructions at top in four lines.

1. CARTE POSTALE.
2. Prix pour l'intérieur de la Colonie . . . 10 centimes.
3. Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'union
4. ou assimilés aux pays de l'union . . . 10 centimes.

Black impression on very light brownish-grey.

No value.

Variety.

1. Last line of instructions to right "qul" for "qui," and l of "la" broken.
2. Errors corrected (?).

3. Same as No. 2, but no bracket after
- Départem
ou
Pays.

THE STAMPS OF DON CARLOS.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "TIMBRE-POSTE."

(Continued from Vol. VIII. p. 183.)

CONTINUING its march, the army of Don Carlos invaded Catalonia, and there at once proceeded to establish a postal service similar to that already in operation in the four provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. But the correspondence for the exterior, instead of being forwarded to Bayonne, was sent to Pratts de Mollo, a French village on the frontier line of France and Spain. The letters were sent in double envelopes, with the same formalities as employed for those passing by the north-western frontier.

On this occasion the commissary-general, Francisco Sola, published two circulars, dated the 1st and 5th April, 1874 ; the first of which establishes

the postal service, the enacting part of order being preceded by a bombastic preface as to the brilliant victories obtained over the government of the usurper by the armies of His Majesty Don Carlos VII., &c., &c. The principal enactments were to the effect that a tax on correspondence was established, which was to be collected by special stamps showing the bust of His Majesty Don Carlos VII. (whom God guard). The value of each stamp was to be 47 centimes of a real (4 cuartos). The tax would commence to be obligatory on the fifteenth day of the current month, and no correspondence would be forwarded unless accompanied by the designated stamps having relation thereto. The depôt of stamps in each town would be fixed where the offices for the sale of them by the government of the enemy were, leaving all the responsibility on the keepers of the depôts if stamps should fail, inasmuch as they would be supplied by the administration of the department with as many as they considered that they required.

The stamps were accordingly issued on the 15th April, 1874, the design showing the head of Don Carlos to the right on a ground of horizontal lines in an oval within an upright rectangular frame. At the upper part of the oval is an arched tablet inscribed DIOS. PATRIA. REX. Below, on a straight tablet, is CORREOS 16 M^s VN. To the left is AÑO DE 1874, and to the right CATALUNA. The parts between the oval and the rectangle are filled in with crossed lines. The stamp is lithographed on plain white paper, in sheets of one hundred stamps, in twelve horizontal rows, the first having only one (*sic*).



Adhesive. 16 maravedis, pink, bright pink.

A defective transfer gives the following varieties in the printing :

DIOS. PAIRIA. RFY.
DIOS. PAIRIA. KFY.
DIOS. PATRIA. RFY.
AÑO EN for AÑO DE.
10 M^s VN for 16.

This last error, if it can be called so, only occurs once, on the thirty-seventh stamp ; as for the others, they are found in the first rows.

Essays. We know of none.

For the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, &c.

There being a deficiency in the supply of stamps in some offices during the siege of Bilbao (February to May, 1874), the postal administrations provided for it, especially at Portugalete, by the following written memorandum, which is found on several fragments of letters :

Correos		Correos
Vale por dos sellos	or	Vale por dos sellos
por falta de ellos.		por no haberlos.

That is to say, "Posts—Valid for two stamps—for want of them"—or, "because there are none."

Besides this there was a stamp consisting of two concentric circles, between which was PORTUGALETE and VISCAYA, with CORREOS on a straight line within the inner one. This hand-stamp was also employed for the obliteration of stamps, as it is found on some specimens of the 1 real, blue.

"The brilliant and repeated victories obtained by the Royal arms," as writes the commissary-general, Francisco Iola, in the order of the 1st April, 1874, certainly merited that Don Carlos should exhibit himself with his head encircled with a crown of laurels. The sub-direction of the post of Navarre, distinguishing itself above all the rest, demanded and proposed, in June, 1874, a stamp of another design, as will be subsequently seen. This desire, so legitimate, could not but be favourably received.

No order for this issue has been found, and it is probable that none exists ; for the Junta of Navarre having at this period resigned, the

Director of the Post-office was replaced by M. Belascoain, who, since he rallied to the government of the late King Alphonso XII., must have lost all memory of the functions which he formerly exercised.

The service was definitively installed at Tolosa on the 1st July, 1874.

ISSUE OF 1ST JULY, 1874.

The design shows the laureated head, to the right, of Don Carlos in a circle, on a solid-coloured ground, within an upright rectangular frame. On a scroll above is *ESPAÑA*, and on a straight tablet below *FRANQUEO*, with "1 rl" to the left, and "rl 1" to the right. The stamp is lithographed in colour, on plain white wove paper.



Adhesive. 1 real, lilac, reddish-lilac, lilac-grey.

Essays. These are printed on white wove paper.

1 real, carmine, blue.

The sub-directors of the post of Navarre, which had submitted a design for approval in June, 1874, found that it was not accepted, although it was better executed than the last-mentioned one. It is probable that certain rivalries were concerned in the rejection of this design, which shows the head of Don Carlos to the right, crowned with laurels of course, in an upright oval, with ground of horizontal lines. The inscriptions are the same as those on the stamp of 1873, which it very much resembles. It was lithographed in colour on plain white paper.

1 real, blue, black, red, green.

Only some rare proof specimens exist in two or three collections. The lithographer printed four copies only of each of the four colours.

While they were occupied in Spain in representing Don Carlos covered with laurels, a design made its appearance in Brussels, where the king of the mountains was represented with the beset—the ordinary head-dress of the Basques. The author, M. Paltzer, did not certainly flatter Don Carlos; but such was not, we think, his object. He simply sought to profit by the difficulty of obtaining information respecting the earliest issues, to place a design, no matter what, of which he issued a complete series, the specimens being perforated 14.

2 cuartos, green.

4 „ brown.

12 „ yellow.

1 real, blue.

2 „ red.

Since 1874 these stamps have been printed in other colours, and sold as essays. Some have even come back to us from Spain, whither they had gently made their way, only to retrace that to Belgium, with the remark "very rare."

We have described this "bogus" stamp merely for the purpose of thoroughly interring it.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—As an exhibitor at the recent exhibition of stamps at Antwerp, I have had the honour of being promised a bronze medal, and I should have concealed my feelings of elation thereat, had not my name been recently made the subject of a controversy between the editors of the *Timbre-Poste* and the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* in their respective journals. Although I have been favoured with several pungent criticisms from well-known names, I do not wish to express any opinion of my views on the discussion raised as

to the honour conferred on me ; but future exhibitors may perhaps read the following facts (not opinions) with interest, and I trust may be thereby guided to an even higher pinnacle of success than I attained :

I. Two gold medals were promised in the prospectus : one for the collection containing the greatest number of rare stamps, and one for the most complete. *Only one gold medal was given away.* Where is "dat other barty gone"?

II. In the July *Timbre-Poste* a critic under the *nom de plume* of M. Ygrec says that "the collection of M. Manus is in a state of most miserable confusion, contains all kinds of things beside stamps, and rejoices in four hundred forgeries." This collection received the second highest medal in the "show"—the first silver medal, second only to THE gold medal.

III. In the same paper M. Ygrec makes fun of the "collection" of M. De Beer, which consists of a million of common stamps tied up in packets of a hundred, and arranged in twenty glass cases. Their number is their only virtue, but "as the result of twenty-four years' labour" M. de Beer receives a bronze medal—to his credit and the advancement of the pursuit of Philately.

IV. The list of prizes given in the official order is :

- 1st. One Gold Medal.
- 2nd. Four Silver Medals.
- 3rd. Eight Bronze Medals.
- 4th. Five Bronze Medals.

These last five are for *exposants méritants*, and were disposed of as follows :

1. To M. Grassi, of Salonica, for "fraction of collection."
2. To M. de Beer for his million.
- 3 and 4. To designers of pictures made out of *fractions* of stamps, not collections.
5. To myself.

V. My exhibit consisted of the country I was most complete in ; *i.e.* "the most complete collection"—Western Australia. These were arranged à *feuilles mobiles* (despite M. Ygrec's statement), and I took great care, in especially mounting them for this exhibition, to classify them as scientifically and minutely as I could. Including 165 stamps of the 1854 and 1860 issues, the collection contained some four hundred stamps, and was practically complete, every shade, perforation, and roulette being represented, and nearly every stamp used and unused. I further showed a proof of the Mulready on Indian paper, with Sir Rowland Hill's signature ; a sheet of the forty varieties of the 1 real, 1854, Luzon ; and the two plates of the 1d. Sydney, twenty-five in each ; all, of course, in good condition. My reward for this is the same as M. de Beer's (and the vulgar fractions), *plus* the information by M. Ygrec, that my exhibit bore the same relation to others shown as an unmentionable article would to a ceramic exhibition. I am also indebted to his courtesy for his friendly allusions to the fact that I am a millionaire and a brewer—all interesting, truthful, and strictly philatelic ! Taking one consideration with another, I leave it to others to decide whether an "exposant's life is not a happy one," and whether the gain of such a lustrous reward as a bronze medal is not alone a sufficient compensation for all one's trouble, without even the *comble de bonheur* of M. Ygrec's delicate remarks and subtle pleasantries.

Yours faithfully,

M. P. CASTLE.

26th June, 1887.

[We are obliged to our correspondent for his letter, as he was not only an exhibitor, but went to see the show. He therefore is much more able to give correct views on it than we should be. We have already expressed our regret that the exhibition was so hurriedly got up, or at any rate that so short a notice was given. The consequence was that though it was termed "International," no great collections were sent, and the prizes fell to very second-rate home collections. The jury must have been at their wits' ends to have awarded the first silver medal to a collection which, according to the

Timbre-Poste, contained upwards of 400 forgeries besides a quantity of things which had no relation to stamps. To recognize the labours of the makers of pictures in postage stamps and collectors of a million was all very well, for they exhibited something visible to the public, but the exhibition of collections under the rules laid down would be much the same to visitors as an invitation to see a gallery of pictures, said to be of the greatest value, but each covered with a curtain only drawn aside for the jury.—Ed.]

Notes and Queries.

A. H. H.—1. We are aware that one or two errors in the surcharge on the Argentine $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo of the provisional issue of 1882 have been noted, but we do not remember that the one you mention of CENTAVOC in lieu of CENTAVOS has been recorded.

2. Your Queensland belongs to the 1866 issue, where the sheet was watermarked QUEENSLAND POSTAGE STAMPS.

3. This is quite a matter for yourself to determine. If you have a wish to collect the whole, we have found that the best way is to have a "nursery" book, with pages headed for each issuing-place, and provisionally stick them into their places. You will then see what you want, and what you can pick up to supply your wants.

4. We spoke of the principal varieties of the surcharge on the 4 cents Ceylon envelope. There are some half dozen more subsidiary varieties.

5. M. Moens in his catalogue mentions the surcharges on the 5 c., green, Uruguay, whether "1883" is to the left or the right of PROVISORIO as constituting a variety.

VERI AMANS.—We are obliged to you for your letter as to the bisected 2d. of Tasmania. We think we have said enough about this "tempest in a teapot," which the gentleman at Scottsdale seems to have stirred up. We quite agree with you that the thing is not worth collecting.

SAMOA.—Replying to Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., it is possible that our correspondent was mistaken as to the price the Paris dealers in such wares are asking for the forgeries of the "Samoa Express" stamps, and that he should have said *per hundred sets* instead of *per set*. In fact we see they are to be had at 7 francs per hundred sets. We know that the trade in suchlike rubbish is very profitable. A dealer in Paris, who had succeeded to a business where none but genuine stamps had been sold up to that time, replied to our remonstrance against his "mixing," that he got so much more profit out of the false than out of the genuine ones. The names sent to us of the dealers in the "Samoa Express" forgeries show that they are "mixers," and we shall report them to the London Philatelic Society for entry in the register if they are not already there.

CYPRUS STAMPS.—A correspondent writes us that he should be obliged to us for any additions we can make to his list of plate numbers of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. of the first issue. He has the following:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. plates 12 and 15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged on 1d. *large* type, 181, 201, 204, 205, 216, 217, 220.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " *small* type, 215, 218.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " double, 205, 215.

1d. plates 174, 181, 201, 203, 208, 210, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220.

30 paras on 1d. plates 201, 216, 217, 220.

We should be glad if any of our readers could help us.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

AUGUST, 1887.

No. 103.



WE think we owe some apology to our readers for having noticed in our *Chronicle* two series of imitation stamps that have lately appeared, because we think it is no part of our programme to take note of such rubbish ; but we have yielded to the wishes of our friends, and have consequently described the forged "Samoa Express" stamps, and those of "Stellaland." But because we have only mentioned these two, it must not be inferred that the trade in forgeries does not go on quite as merrily as in the palmy days of Spiro and Co. The only difference appears to us to be that the trade of forgery was then chiefly confined to Hamburg, and the productions were poorly executed ; whereas now other enterprising firms have taken up the business, and the work is better done, frequently better even than the originals. Tempting baits are held out to the forger, many more than formerly. There is a mass of poorly-executed lithographs that commands high prices in the stamp market, a daily increasing number of surcharged stamps, and a host of stamps made which have no official recognition, the greater part of which are made for no genuine purposes of use ; but the profits come out of the pockets of collectors. To do more than to warn collectors is not possible, and to urge them above all things to study the stamps of every country they take in hand. In a recent *critique* on the Antwerp exhibition we see that a high prize was awarded to a large collection remarkable for its numbers and its disorder, which, it is said, contained upwards of 400 forgeries. The presence of these forgeries must have been due either to the ignorance or the intention of the collector. If to the latter, we are surprised that he should have disgraced his good stamps by the presence of such bad company ; if to the former, he ought to have learned his business better.

Somewhat akin to these attempts on the credulity of collectors are "doctored stamps." Two have recently been sent to us by a friend, received by him from a correspondent in New South Wales, who had subjected them to certain chemical treatment, which he explained. One stamp was the Eightpence, yellow, of New South Wales (type of 1855), which had become a brick-red. We are aware that Mr. Philbrick reported an Eightpence in this colour, but that stamp had a large figure of 12 as the watermark, an error which in the case of a stamp printed from an engraved plate can only be accounted for on the supposition of the printer having made a mistake in the plate, which probably was also the case with the Sixpence of the same colour. Two kinds of ink have evidently been employed in printing the Eightpence, as one only, the golden-yellow, submitted to the action of the chemicals. The same may be said of the other stamp, the Fivepence, green; the yellow-green refused to submit to the same chemicals which changed the dark-green into a fine full blue. We have tried it ourselves on one watermarked with Crown N. S. W., and also on an unused specimen of that watermarked with large figure, perf. 13, and the change was so ready and complete that it could be accomplished without disturbing the gum at the back.

One other abomination frequently comes before collectors, and that is cleaned stamps. The old plan of soap and water has long been discarded, as it injures the impression; but many colours will allow of the use of detergents that remove the obliterating marks, if made in ordinary writing-ink, in the composition of which sulphate of iron has not been employed. There are also many obliterating stamp marks which yield similarly without damaging the impression. Another trick of the trade has also come before us lately in searching for unused specimens of the plate numbers of the one penny stamps of Great Britain. The colour of these stamps was supposed to be fugitive, which it is in the sense that it is laid on very thickly, and comes off very readily. Simple washing brings off so much of the colour that a washed specimen is at once detected. When, however, the black obliteration has been feebly applied with ink too dry, the obliteration, so imperfectly done, only touches the salient parts of the thickly-applied colour, and the manipulator, by carefully removing the black spots with a knife, pretends that he is offering you an unused specimen, but a close examination with a magnifying-glass will show the pockmarks. Look twice therefore at unused specimens when denuded of their

gum. If the stamps were originally gummed, there are, we think, but the following modes by which the absence of the gum can be accounted for: one that they came out of a collection in which they had been stuck down; another that they have been removed from a letter without having been obliterated, or, which is not unfrequently the case, had been in a damp place, and stuck together in a mass, only separable in a bath; or that they have been in a detergent bath. We have said the adherence is often such that a separation is impossible without resorting to a bath. This was frequently the case with the stamps made by the American Bank Note Company, the gum on which became very sticky with the least moisture. We also saw an instance of it when the last of the stock of Philippines of 1854 arrived in Paris in 1868. There were dozens of sheets all stuck firmly together, the result of their having been kept in a damp place at Manilla.

In days gone by collectors were frequently in the habit of removing the thick coating of dextrine on the back of the Austrian stamps, and even the pink gum on the Hanoverians. Such things are happily not done now, and a collector regards with especial pride his specimens of old stamps on which the gum is intact.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Antigua.—We have seen the Sixpence, green, on paper water-marked with star, *unperforated*. As it seems satisfactory, we suppose it has been taken from a sheet which escaped, or partially escaped, the former clumsy perforation of Messrs. Bacon and Co.

6 pence, green (1862); *imperforate*.

Argentine Republic.—The 24 centavos, 1878, comes to hand perforated 12½.

Adhesive. 24 centavos, dark blue; *perforated* 12½.

Azores.—We have received the new 20 reis adhesive of Portugal described further on, surcharged "Açores" in black in small block type 10 × 1½ mm.

Adhesive. 20 reis, pink; *type* 1887.

Bokhara.—In addition to the two stamps described in our April number, we have seen a third in lilac. In our former notice we mentioned that one of the stamps appeared to bear two numerals of "1," and the other two of "2." We see in a notice of these stamps by a correspondent of the *Timbre-Poste* that the values are given in Pouls, sixty-five of which nominally go to a Tenga, equivalent to about twenty-five Russian kopecks, though

the tenga is frequently, by reason of loss on the Exchange, not worth more than sixty-three or sixty-four poul. The values of these stamps appear to be therefore :

11 poul. red.
22 „ bronze-green.
65 „ lilac.

Postal matters in Bokhara seem to be in a very primitive state. The Emir has confided the matter to a trader, who has made some internal arrangements for the delivery of letters, and we suppose the stamps are due to his initiative. When the Russian railway reaches Samarkand a better system will probably be inaugurated, and Bokhara may still hope to be blessed with stamps made at St. Petersburg.

Ceylon.—A correspondent informs us that the surcharge of 5 cents, in red, on the 4 cent envelopes, mentioned by us in May, appeared more than nine months ago. He also forwards specimens of the black surcharge of FIVE CENTS in letters, in no less than eight varieties, which will be a source of delight to collectors of such like stationery. We annex a list of these varieties for their especial benefit.

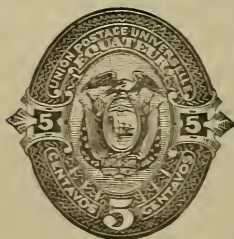
FIVE CENTS in two lines upside down, across the neck.
Five Cents „ at top, vertical, reading downwards.
„ „ „ upwards.
„ in one line at top, horizontal, upside down.
„ „ „ vertical, reading downwards.
„ „ „ upwards.
5 CENTS in one line at top, horizontal, upside down.
„ in two lines at top „ „

Specimens of all the above eight varieties are also sent, all of which passed through the post, being duly postmarked with date stamps of either the 30th June or the 1st July last.

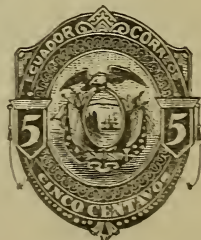
Curaçao.—Some confusion has been created by an error in the denomination of the adhesive mentioned by us in December last as taken from a contemporary. The value should be 12½ cents, not 7½ cents.

Adhesive. 12½ cents, yellow.

Equator.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us two envelopes, the approaching advent of which has been already heralded after a fashion, as some of our contemporaries have published engravings similar to those annexed, both of the value



of 5 centavos, one of which, we understood, belonged to a post and reply card of 5 centavos and the other to an envelope. The two envelopes before us, however, bear stamps of both these designs, save that the one which



is simply inscribed ECUADOR CORREOS is of the value of 10 centavos,

the numerals being in the escutcheons at the sides, and DIEZ CENTAVOS in the lower part of the oval. The 5 centavos, inscribed EQUATEUR, is of blue laid paper, 149 × 91; and the 10 centavos of orange-yellow laid paper, 140 × 81.

Envelopes. 5 centavos, dark blue on blue laid.

10 „ „ rose-red on orange-yellow laid.

French Colonies.—*French Guiana.*—Evil examples seem to have had the usual effect. The 2 centimes, green, type of 1877 (Peace and Commerce), was in December last surcharged with GUY. FRANC. in black, with 0f05 below, and the date above. In April last another batch of the type of 1877 was surcharged, as also some of the 1881 type (figure seated); and in the same month the 35 c., black on yellow, of the same type, with 0f20., as also the 30 c., brown, type of 1872 (head of Liberty), with 0f25.

Adhesives. 0. 05 c., surch. on 2 c., green (1877), Dec., 1886.


„ „ „ April, 1887.

0. „ c. „ „ brown (1881)

0. 20 c. „ „ 35 c., black on yellow (1877), April, 1887.

0. 25 c. „ „ 30 c., brown (1872), April, 1887.

There are said to be some varieties. One is chronicled in the case of the surcharge of “Avril 1887,” where the two first letters of the words are reversed, and it reads “vyril.”

Gibraltar.—The Sixpence, adhesive, of a similar type to the 2 pence, &c., has been issued. It is almost superfluous to say that it is on  C A paper and perforated 14.

A post card of One Penny, with stamp of the same type as the Halfpenny, has been issued.

Adhesive. 6 pence, violet.

Post Card. 1 penny, carmine on buff.

Holland.—We have the reply post card of 5 cents, with the inscription corresponding with that on the current single one of that value issued last year: The impression is on white card faced with pale blue; but as the reply card is hinged at the top, and the printing is on the first and third sides, the front of the reply portion is white. The inscription runs—BRIEFKAART—MET BETAALD ANTVOORD in two lines, followed by the equivalent in French in one line. Then ALGEMEENE POSTVEREENIGING (Union Postal Universelle) in one line, and “Zidje voor het adres bestemd (*Côté réservé à l'adresse*)” in another. The inscription on the reply portion is similar—*mutatis mutandis*.

Post Card. 5 + 5 cents, blue on pale blue.

Lagos.—Referring to the issue of the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., chronicled by us in May, the existence of which our observations in our June number were calculated to throw doubts upon, we learn that they have been received by our publishers, who have not yet received the bicoloured series, which they believe are not intended to supersede the actual postal issue, but are primarily intended for fiscal purposes. This, however, is hardly in consonance with the fact of their being inscribed “postage.”

New South Wales.—Major Evans writes us that he has been informed that the surcharge in red (1881) on any other of the adhesives except the One Shilling was experimental, and that a few sheets only of the 2d., 3d., 5d., and 8d., to meet an unexpected demand, were issued so surcharged in *red*. The same informant also states that the 9d. and 10d. were never issued except with the *black* surcharge. This information, save only as regards the 2d., agrees with M. Moens' Catalogue.

Major Evans also sends us an obliterated copy of the 8 pence, laureated (1853), in which the three horizontally-placed leaves in the upper part of the frame, opposite *south*, are wanting on the right-hand side. This variety has been chronicled in the case of the One Penny; but not, we believe, in that of the Eightpence.

Adhesive. 8 pence (1853), yellow; *omission in the engraving.*

We have the One Penny envelope, ordinary commercial size, on blue laid paper with plain flap.

Envelope. 1 penny, red, on blue laid paper.

Nowanuggur.—Our publishers have just received a fresh stock of these stamps direct from what the Postmaster calls "Jamnagor, Nowanagor." We scarcely ever find it spelt twice in the same way. We see that M. Rodet writes it Navânagare, and adds, "It is thus this monstrous Nuwanugger of the English should be pronounced." We leave the pronunciation to M. Rodet, and take our orthography from the inscription on the scimitar stamps. The stamps in question are printed from type as before, but from a fresh setting up. The block of 15 is narrower and shorter than before by about 7 mm., and the stamps are narrower by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. First we have the 2 docra, on lemon-yellow paper, and the 3 docra, on green paper, evidently from the same setting up, the numeral of value alone changed, and so imperfectly printed that it is difficult to see what varieties the stamps present. From another setting up in clearer type, we have the 1 docra on lake-red, and the 2 docra on yellow-green. The two stamps in the left lower corner of this latter sheet are a little out of the square, most probably arising from the disturbance of the type in changing the numeral; but the typography is exactly the same. The paper is coloured thin wove. The stamps are not gummed. The docra, as we think has been before stated, is reckoned by the post office as equivalent to 2 pies. M. Rodet, however, makes it to be in reality the eighth part of an anna.

1 docra, black on lake-red.

2 „ black on green and yellow-green.

3 „ black on lemon-yellow.

Persia.—Major Evans writes us that the Post Office at Bermuda has lately received from Persia what appears to be an official imitation of the 1 kran, brown and black, of 1879. The design in black differs from the former one in various details, but specially in that the head is higher up in the circle. The ornament on the fez is squeezed against the top, and more of the coat is shown.

Adhesive. 1 kran, brown and black; *modified type of 1879.*

Poonch.—We feel convinced that there is an error in the value attributed to the stamp described in our May number. We have before us the inscription on the coin of "One Pie," twelve of which make an anna; and there is no doubt whatever that the inscription on the coin corresponds with that in the inner circle of the stamp. M. Rodet was therefore right in saying that the inscription was *yak pâi* or "one pie;" but it is the twelfth part of an anna, and *not* $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, as he considered it to represent. There is a clerical error in the fifth line of page 65: $\frac{1}{4}$ should be $\frac{1}{12}$. The value of the stamp, instead of being $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, must therefore be taken as one pie.

1 pie, red on white laid paper.

Porto Rico.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports that the error mentioned in the *Record* for 1884, page 129, due, it was said, to the presence of a die of the 3 c. de peso in a plate of the 8 c., is a mistake. It is the plate of 3 c. printed first in yellow, and afterwards in brown, which contains a die of the 8 c. This latter therefore exists both in yellow and brown.

Portugal.—The government printing office at Lisbon is certainly not idle. First we have a series of reprints, for the description of which we are indebted to the *Timbre-Poste*.

Issue of 1853.—The reprint of 1864 showed, in the case of the 5 reis, some small difference in the ornaments—the mouth was slightly open and the chignon had only the first part of the curl in corkscrew. Now the mouth is shut and the lock of hair is suppressed. The other values offer nothing to remark on except that the impression is very good on dead-white glazed paper. The stamps are not gummed.

5 reis, brown reddish-brown.	|	50 reis, bright yellow-green.
25 „, sky-blue.	|	100 „, lilac.

Issue of 1855.—The framing of the 5 reis has been redrawn. The ornaments at the angles of the design, instead of forming an opened knot, are simply curved. The numeral at the foot is larger, the s of REIS is more closed, and the e of CORREIO narrower. The colour is no longer red-brown, but brown. The 25 type of the reis is that with the redrawn frame. The impression of the whole is on paper similar to the last, and the stamps are not gummed.

5 reis, brown.	|	50 reis, bright yellow-green.
25 „, sky-blue.	|	100 „, lilac.

Issue of 1856.—There is no change in the design of the 5 reis, brown, and the 25 reis, blue. The latter is with the close network, and not with the redrawn frame. Fine impression on similar paper, and the stamps not gummed.

5 reis, brown.		25 reis, blue.
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Issue of 1857.—The 25 reis, pink, with a redrawn frame, has been printed from the type of 1856 with close net-work. Paper the same as the preceding.

25 reis, pink.

Issue of 1862-64.—Differs only from the originals in the dead-white glazed paper. The stamps are not perforated.

5 reis, brown.	50 reis, yellow-green.
10 „ orange-yellow.	100 „ lilac.
25 „ pink.	

The specimen of the 5 reis before the editor had the numeral close to the design on the left, but he adds that it is probable that the variety exists in which the numeral is at a greater distance, as it is found so formerly on the plate of these stamps.

Issue of 1866.—All these values have been reprinted on paper the same as that employed for the preceding reprints.

5 reis, black.	50 reis, yellow-green.
10 „ yellow.	80 „ orange.
20 „ bistre.	100 „ lilac.
25 „ pink.	128 „ sky-blue.

Issue of 1868.—As the preceding, with the addition of
100 reis, violet.

Issue of 1870-84.—All are on the same paper; the 120 and 150 reis in sky-blue instead of dull blue. The 5 reis, grey, 10 reis, green, 20 reis, carmine, 25 reis, bistre, 50 reis, blue, and the 500 and 1000 reis, black, are excepted.

The DIARO DE GOVERNO lately issued a decree announcing the issue of new stamps of 20, 25, and 500 reis, as also a new post card of 20 reis, with a corresponding reply card for the kingdom of Portugal and the islands of Azores and Madeira for the first of July last, which we have now received in part; that is, the issue for Portugal, but only as yet one of the adhesives for the Azores.

The design of the 20 reis is new, and shows the king's head within an oval band, inscribed at the top "20 reis," and in the lower part VINTE REIS. An exterior rectangular frame encloses the whole, in the upper and lower parts of which are the numerals of value.

The 25 reis shows the king's head within a more flattened oval band, inscribed CORREIOS ET TELEGRAPHOS PORTUGAL in the upper part, and "25 REIS 25" in the lower, the whole enclosed in an upright rectangular frame.

The 500 reis is the type of 1884, in the same colour as the 25 reis.

The post card is not remarkable for its beauty. Within a half-starved-looking frame, measuring 124 × 65 mm., is the stamp of 20 reis of the new design of the adhesive without its exterior frame in the left upper angle. The legend is UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—CARTE POSTALE in two lines, followed by three long and one short dotted lines for the address, the latter being underlined. In the left lower angle is "Côté réservé à l'adresse." The impression is in pink on thin light buff card.

The reply card is similar, except that the frame is wider, and on the front card under CARTE POSTALE are the words AVEC REPONSE PAYEE, while on the second part the word REPONSE is substituted.

The card is hinged at the left, and printed on the first and third sides. There are no stops after any of the inscriptions on either card, save after the instructions.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	20 reis,	bright rose.
	25 „	violet.
	500 „	„
<i>P. U. Cards.</i>	10 „	pink on light buff.
	10 + 10 „	„ „ „

Russian Locals—Bielozersk.—The *Timbre-Poste* describes this stamp, which is a numeral within a rectangular ornamental framing, printed in four varieties in a horizontal row, the sheet consisting of twenty-four stamps in six rows of four, the last being upside down so as to give a *tête-bêche* in each variety. It states that the stamp is printed in orange and bistre, but the specimen before us is violet. It was only issued on the 1st June last, and our contemporary thinks it will live like the roses.

Adhesive. 2 kopecs, violet on white.

Gadiatch.—We annex an illustration of a new design for the stamps of this rural district. The wings of St. George have become smaller, and he appears to have made an end of the dragon. The impression is lithographed, and is in two colours. The stamps are not perforated.



Adhesives. 3 kopecs, pink.
3 „ yellow-green.

The *Timbre-Poste* announces another stamp which has appeared since, though the one above described was issued only in April last. The new design is still poorer than its predecessor, but this impression is bi-coloured, the centre being in blue, and the frame in pink. This is also lithographed, and the stamp is not perforated.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, pink and blue.

Lgoff.—The colour of the stamp of 1884 is changed, the ground being now slate instead of buff.

Adhesive. 3 kopecs, red, black, and slate.

Porchow.—We give an illustration of the new stamp for this district which will avoid the necessity of describing any of its distinguishing features. It is printed on plain white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 5 kopecs, dark blue.



Sierra Leone.—With reference to the One Shilling, surcharged in black, with SIERRA 5s. LEONE, a correspondent writes us that this stamp belongs to a set of fiscal stamps prepared for use some years ago; but the actual use of them, even for their intended

purpose, is very doubtful. As a stock of this set has lately made its appearance, it is probable that the Post Office has cleared out the lot as useless stock. There can be no doubt, however, of the fact that the stamp so surcharged has been in existence some years. Probably the bar across the stamp, which does not appear on the engraving published in the *Ill. Brief. Journal*, is a cancelling mark. The whole set may therefore be safely interred.

Stellaland.—Attempts are being made to foist on collectors a forged series of these stamps, which we hoped we had seen the last of, as they were of the poorest class of South African productions. They have been anatomized by Mr. Tamsel in a paper published in *Der Philatelist*, to which we refer such of our readers as may be curious in such matters. A copy of it was also sent to us, but we think it will suffice to say that the forgeries, supposed to emanate from the Cape of Good Hope, are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, while the genuine are perforated 12. They are not even in size, being perforated evidently by a single-line machine. They are of two types—the 3d., orange, and the 6d., violet, being of one type; the 1d., red, 4d., blue, and 1s., green, of another.

Transvaal.—The perforated values of 1883 have been reprinted, and are being sold at less than half their facial value, including a Sixpence, blue, the existence of which in that series has always been regarded as more than doubtful. From the printing, we should say that they are of German origin. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$, which scarcely corresponds with those issued in 1883. The One Penny is in grey-black on white; the 3d. in orange on white, and also in grey-black on rose, the colour of the paper being too bright; the Sixpence in slaty-blue on white; and the One Shilling in grass-green on white.

United States.—The 10 cents envelope, with the new watermark, has been issued in sizes No. 7 and No. 9. The designation of the buff-coloured paper seems to be altered, as it is officially described as "Oriental buff."

Envelopes.

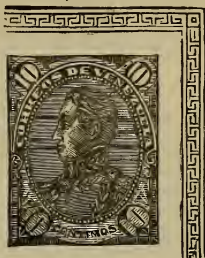
10 c.,	brown,	No. 7,	blue,	Oriental buff,	amber, and manilla.
10 c.,	"	No. 9	"	"	"

The impression of No. 9 is in very deep brown, almost black. Sizes Nos. 2, 3, and 11 in white; Nos. 2 and 3 in amber; and No. 5 in buff are also announced.

Venezuela.—The 50 bolivars of the escuelas series, expected since the decree of 1882, has made its appearance; but instead of being of a new type, or a companion to the 1881 series, it is of the old type of 1880.

Adhesive. 50 bolivars, carmine.

We have also a Postal Union card of 10 centimos, and a corresponding reply card, with the stamp, head to the left, of the type of the adhesive of 1882. The inscription is UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE, with ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA below, and in a third line TARJETA POSTAL. The size is 130 × 88 mm. The reply card is similar, with the addition of the usual indications. The instructions are in Spanish and French.



Post Cards. 10 centimos, blue on pale blue.
10+10 „ green on pale green.

Victoria.—The embossing die of Fourpence for the registration envelopes has been altered by the introduction of the words STAMP DUTY, one on each side of the neck. The envelope is of glazed white wove paper, 140 × 78 mm., and the legends, crosslines, and stamp-frame printed in red.

Registered Envelope. 4 pence, pink; *altered type.*

Wurtemberg.—A reply card of 10+10 pfennig, of the type described in our March number, has been issued.

Post Card. 10+10 pf., carmine-red on buff.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF BERMUDA.

By EDWARD B. EVANS.

THE following account of the postage stamps of Bermuda was contributed by Major Evans to the Jubilee number of the *Timbre-Poste* recently published :

THE philatelic history of these islands is not a very long or exciting one, but still I think a short account of the Bermudian stamps, written upon the spot, and containing a certain amount of information obtained from official sources, may not be without interest to collectors.

The ordinary varieties are so well known as hardly to require description ;



but to make my story complete it is only right that I should give it. The three values first brought into use are very much alike in design—diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a lined background, in a circle; name, BERMUDA, on a label above, value in words on a label below, the spandrels filled in with ornaments; the inscriptions are all in white on a solid ground of colour; in the *One Penny* both the lettered labels are straight, in the *Sixpence* both are curved, in the *One Shilling* the upper label is curved and the

lower one straight. The official accounts in the Receiver-General's office show that these three values were first issued to the Colonial Postmaster on September 13, 1865.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

1d., rose-red, watermark Crown and CC; <i>perf.</i> 14.			
6d., violet	"	"	"
1s., green	"	"	"

Six months later a fourth value was issued of very similar design, but with the name on a straight label above, and the value, in coloured letters on a white ground, on a curved label below.

MARCH 14, 1866.

2d., blue, watermark Crown and CC; *perf.* 14.

In 1873 a 3d. stamp was issued for the payment of the single rate of postage between Bermuda and British North America. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, as before, in a circle, enclosed in an octagonal frame; straight labels at the top and bottom contain the name and value respectively, but in both instances in coloured letters on a white ground; the remaining triangular spaces are filled with ornaments. A supply of 9800 of these stamps was received on March 10, 1873, and no doubt immediately put in circulation.



MARCH 10, 1873.

3d., buff-yellow, watermark Crown and CC; *perf.* 14.

This supply of 3d. stamps was exhausted in just twelve months, and recourse was had to surcharging other stamps that were in stock at the time; and it is with regard to some of these surcharged varieties that the only doubtful points in connection with the stamps of this colony are to be found. I will give first the official information that I have been able to obtain about them, and will then consider their history as given in philatelic periodicals.

I have not yet been able to trace any correspondence reporting the want of 3d. stamps, though such must have taken place, as shown by the following extract from the proceedings of the local Senate:

"1874, 21st February. The Council approve of the issue of a portion of the redundant *One Shilling* postage stamps in store as *Threepenny* stamps, with a distinct crossing of 'three' or '3d.' if possible of a different coloured ink."

The Receiver-General's books show 4500 *One Shilling* stamps converted to *Threepence* on March 12, 1874; the same number on March 20, 1874; and again the same on May 9, 1874; or 13,500 *Shilling* stamps converted to 3d. in March and May of that year. Four thousand of these stamps are shown as issued to the Postmaster on March 12, 1874; 2400 on March 31; and the same quantity on May 19.

I have been able to find no record of the printing of these surcharges. There is naturally no notice taken in the official books of the fact that there are two varieties of type of the surcharge, and there is no official record whatever of any other values besides the *One Shilling* having been converted to *Threepence* at this or any other time.

Another lot of 3d. stamps was received from England on July 2, 1874; and the only issues of that value made to the Postmaster between March 12 and this later date were the 4000 and the two quantities of 2400 each mentioned above. As far therefore as the official accounts go we have only authority for a provisional issue of *One Shilling* stamps surcharged as 3d. stamps, which surcharge we know, as collectors, to consist of the words THREE PENCE in two varieties of types. I am not aware that these two varieties have ever been found on two stamps joined together, and in the absence of such proof we must suppose them to be due to separate printings. The presence therefore of one of these varieties of surcharge on a 1d. or 2d. stamp would be no proof that the other variety also existed on one or both of those values.

Supposing the varieties to be due to separate printings, the question arises, Which was the first? In *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1874, the provisional 3d. is mentioned as chronicled in *The American Journal of Philately*, but the type of the surcharge is not described. In *The*

Philatelist for the same month the italic type is chronicled; and in the November number of the latter magazine the fact of there being two types of the surcharge is mentioned. The italic type is also apparently the less scarce of the two. I should therefore place them as follows:

MARCH 12, 1874.

THREEPENCE in fancy italic capitals on 1s., green.

MAY 19, 1874.

THREEPENCE in Roman capitals on 1s., green.

In 1874 also changes of shade are chronicled of the *One Penny* and *Sixpence*. The lower value is mentioned in *deep red*, and the higher in *bright mauve*.

It is not until 1875 that we find surcharges of *Threepence*, in the same types as on the 1s., chronicled as existing also on the 1d. and 2d. Both varieties seem to have been met with on the former, and the italic type only on the latter. Unfortunately I can find no detailed description of the specimens; it is not even stated whether they were used or unused; but it is evident that they were considered to be a later issue than the surcharged 1s., as it is noted as a peculiar circumstance that the 3d. on 1d., and 1d. on 3d., should have appeared at the same time; and that the surcharge of 3d. on 1s. should have been abandoned while there was still a supply of Shilling stamps available for conversion into 1d. However, as I have shown, a supply of 3d. stamps had been received in 1874, and there was no necessity for a provisional issue of that value in 1875. I think there can be no doubt that any surcharges of *Threepence* that were printed in Bermuda, on either 1d. or 2d. stamps, were done in 1874, at the same time as those on the 1s.

A few years ago a portion of a quarter sheet of 1d. stamps, bearing a surcharge of *Threepence* in italic capitals, was found in the Receiver-General's office, and was given by him to a collector here. I have seen the specimens still remaining, and the surcharge is plainly the same as that found on the *One Shilling*. These surcharges were printed in the time of a previous Receiver-General, and his successor is of opinion that these were stamps which had been bought by him, and left inadvertently in a drawer in the office. It appears, however, to me improbable that the former holder of this office would have purchased a number of 3d. stamps of this particular type and then forgotten to use them; on the contrary, in the absence of other evidence, I think that the fact of these specimens being found where they were is rather a proof that they formed a portion of a trial sheet, struck to show the appearance of the surcharge, and that a sheet of the lowest value was used for this purpose, instead of wasting a sheet of the 1s. In like manner the other type of surcharge may have been tried on a sheet of the 1d., and one or both varieties on the 2d. also; and specimens of these may have fallen into the hands of local collectors and others, and may have been used by them on letters or postmarked without being used. The fact remains, however, that the surcharge on the *One Shilling* appears to be the only one officially approved and recorded, and the specimens I have mentioned are the only stamps of any other value that I have seen out here bearing the same surcharge.

Exactly a year after the provisional 3d. stamps were made; a local issue of 1d. stamps was provided. I have not been able to find any minutes of the Council relative to these, but the Receiver-General's accounts are sufficiently clear upon the point. They show 14,400 *One Shilling* stamps converted to *One Penny* March 11th, 1875; 6720 of the same value; and 4800 *Twopence* similarly treated March 31st, 1875; and a further quantity of 2380 *One Shilling* stamps overprinted April 16th, 1875; while the accounts also show that fifty sheets (12,000) *Threepence* stamps were converted to 1d. about the same time, though the exact date is not given. The surcharge, as we all know, consists of the words ONE PENNY in two lines, in ordinary Roman type, with a full stop after the second word. I

have seen a variety chronicled without the stop, but I do not know whether any genuine specimens exist otherwise than with it.

MARCH 11, 1875.

One Penny on 1s., green.

APRIL, 1875.

One Penny on 2d., blue.

„ „ 3d., buff-yellow.

In 1877 there were rumours of provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, formed by surcharging the 1d., but nothing of the kind ever existed; indeed, that value was not required until 1880, when $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. stamps were issued together.



Diademed profile to left, as before; on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in an oval band, lettered BERMUDA above, HALF PENNY below, a Greek pattern at each side, spandrels filled with a plain design; on the 4d., in a pearled circle, with name and value on curved labels



above and below respectively, ornamentation completing a rectangular device with rounded corners. The lettering and ornamentation are, in both cases, in white, on a solid ground of colour.

MARCH 25, 1880.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., stone, wmk. Crown and CC; *perf.* 14.

4d., orange „ „ „

In 1884 the 1d. was chronicled with the new watermark devised for the British Colonies.

MAY (?) 1884.

1d., rose-red, watermark Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.



Later in the same year a new value was issued for the payment of a single rate of postage to the United States, for which purpose the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. together were previously employed. Diademed profile to left in a circle, enclosed in a hexagonal frame, to the two upper sides of which is attached a label lettered BERMUDA, and to the two lower a similar one bearing TWO PENCE HALF PENNY in white on colour. The spandrels are occupied by ornaments in colour on white.

NOVEMBER 10, 1884.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine, watermark Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.

In January, 1886, the 3d. appeared in a new colour, and with the now current watermark. I have no record of the actual date of issue.

JANUARY, 1886.

3d., grey, watermark Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.

In the following December similar changes, though not quite so marked, took place in the 1d. and 2d., and thus ends for the present the history of the Bermudian adhesives.

DECEMBER, 1886.

1d., carmine, watermark Crown and CA; *perf.* 14.

2d., blue „ „ „

In regard to the *post cards* I am able to add nothing to what has been already published, and will therefore leave them alone for the present.

BERMUDA, *January*, 1887.

SYDNEY EMBOSSED STAMPS OF 1838.

ALTHOUGH frequent reference has been made to the notice of the issue of these stamps as having appeared in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 1838, we have been unable to find a copy in any of the Philatelic publications. We therefore print an extract from that *Gazette*, dated 3rd November, 1838, which shows, amongst other things, that prepaid covers were adopted in Sydney before they were used in the United Kingdom.

“GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
“1st November, 1838.

“Whereas it has been considered that by transmitting letters, invitations, notices, bills, &c., under stamped or Post-office covers, the delivery thereof would be much expedited, by avoiding the delay consequent on the letter carriers awaiting payment. His Excellency the Governor, with this view, and in order to effect a reduction of postage on such communications intended for delivery within the limits of the town of Sydney, has been pleased to sanction their transmission under envelopes, which may be obtained at the General Post-office on payment of one shilling and three-pence per dozen, including all charges for paper and delivery. This arrangement is not intended to suspend or interfere with the present Twopenny post delivery, which will proceed in all respects as heretofore.

“JAMES RAYMOND, *Postmaster-General*.”

The charge of 1s. 3d. per dozen seems to have continued in force until 1841, when it was reduced to 1s., as appears by the following notice :

“GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
“4th January, 1841.

“STAMPED COVERS.

“By a notice from this office, dated 1st November, 1838, it was signified that stamped covers might from that time be obtained, at a charge of 1s. 3d. per dozen, in which to envelope letters, which being posted in Sydney would exempt such letters from any further charge to the full limits of the Twopenny post delivery. His Excellency the Governor now, with a view still further to extend this accommodation, has been pleased to sanction a reduction of the charge to 1s. per dozen, or 8s. per 100 ; and stamps or covers may in future be obtained at this rate, in any number, upon application at this office.

JAMES RAYMOND, *Postmaster-General*.”

Major Evans informs us that a correspondent of his in Sydney has met with an envelope $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches with an embossed stamp on it, and bearing the signature of a son of the Governor, Sir C. Fitzroy, in the corner. It is probable, however, that this envelope was made out of a stamped sheet, as there seems to be no official notice of any such issue.

These sheets are said to have been recently forged in Sydney. The stamp on the first lot was copied from the illustration, and bore the name spelt “Sidney.” In a second lot the name, it is said, is correctly spelt.

Notes and Queries.

B. W. P., Gloucester.—We are not enamoured of such-like conundrums. Amateurs will find a full collection in the first five volumes of *The Philatelist*.

F. C. L.—We have seen the skirmish over the Madagascar stamps which you refer to, and are amused at the way the *Timbre-Poste* handles the question; but the editor of that journal seems to be unaware that we have but *one* consul in Madagascar, the gentleman who writes from Tamatave. We have two vice-consuls, one at Antananarivo and the other at Mahanoro, one paid and the other unpaid. When the editor says he would, were he in the place of the gentleman at Antananarivo, tell the consul-general to walk off, it is something like a *commis* telling his *chef du bureau* to clear out. The vice-consul at Antananarivo has clearly been exceeding his functions in disposing of these labels to dealers. They have, in our opinion, no more claim to be called postage stamps than the ticket on a parcel, or than M. Panopoulo's productions of "Morton & Co."

We have also lately seen some correspondence on the subject of these labels, with a good deal of which we are disposed to agree, so far chiefly as regards their convenience. The label emanating from the Vice-Consulate is affixed to a communication by the gummed corner, the label representing the postage, which on the arrival of the communication at the office of the Vice-Consul will be disbursed by him in affixing on it proper postage stamps; that is, stamps corresponding to the route the communication had to take—if by the French *messageries*, French stamps; if by English mail, English stamps, &c. He removes the label therefore and affixes the proper stamps. Where, as in Madagascar, there is no regular postal organization this is doubtless convenient; but with all this these labels are not postage stamps at all. They do not defray any postage, not even to the Consulate Office. They are nothing but a sort of paper money issued by the Vice-Consul, for which he receives cash and pays back in postage stamps. It was not till February last that we became acquainted with the mode in which these labels were used, and we mentioned it in our February number. Previous to that we imagined that they had some franking power in them. As the matter, however, really stands, it would require a considerable enlargement of the definition of a postage stamp to include these labels within it, and to allow them a place in the hierarchy.

CYPRUS.—Mr. Marsden has sent us the following plate-numbers in addition to those already notified by a correspondent last month:

1 penny, red. No. 184.

" " surch. with "halfpenny," middle type (16 mm.). No. 201.

" " " 30 paras, doubly. No. 220.

Another correspondent also sends us the following:

1 penny, red, surch. "halfpenny," large type (19 mm.). No. 218.

" " " " small type (13 mm.). No. 217.

He adds also that he has a note, which he believes to be correct, that a large Parisian collection contains the following additional numbers of the plates of "one penny," surcharged with "halfpenny":

Large type (19 mm.). No. 215.

Middle " (16 mm.). Nos. 216 and 218.

Small " (13 mm.). No. 205.

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THE past twelve months have not been unfruitful in philatelic bibliography. We have already noticed two English publications, as also another volume of M. Moens' *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, treating of the stamps of Prussia, and have now to say a few words on another publication, emanating from the same source.

In 1863, a very few weeks, we might say days, after the appearance of the first number of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, M. Moens published the first number of *Le Timbre-Poste*, which has had an uninterrupted course of twenty-four and a half years up to July last, and has never changed its editor, whose indefatigable devotion to the promotion of Philately as a science is the admiration of every real philatelist. The Jubilee fever, which has lately affected not only the United Kingdom, but all its Colonies and possessions, seems to have attacked the *Timbre-Poste* in a mitigated form; for it lately invited the assistance of several of those who have contributed to its pages to the composition of what it terms a "Jubilee Number," consisting of thirty-eight pages of letter-press, abundantly illustrated, and adorned with the portraits of M. Moens and many of his collaborators, authors of the monographs in the number. One of these monographs appeared in our last number, and we shall probably take occasion to refer to others. We had, in our ignorance, associated the idea of Jubilee with a fiftieth year; but we stand corrected so far as Catholic countries are concerned. Pope Sextus V. ordered it to be celebrated every twenty-fifth year, and M. Moens' special number shall stand at the head of the 25th volume of our *Timbre-Poste*.

But we now turn to a very important work on the adhesive

postage stamps of the United States, which has just been published.* There is no one who is so well able to write the history of these stamps as Mr. John K. Tiffany, not only from his great general abilities as a philatelist, but also because he has thoroughly studied and made himself master of his subject, as is shown by the work he composed for the *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles* of M. Moens. It appears that at first Mr. Tiffany purposed to publish a simple translation of the above work; but when he was preparing to do so, he found that, while there were many things in the work "concerning the history and customs of the Post-office of the United States which an American collector is supposed to know," there was an omission of "some details concerning the part played by various collectors and dealers in finding out the history of certain stamps and like matters, which it was thought might be interesting to home collectors, but which the impersonal character of the French series made it advisable to omit in the original compilation.

"The entire work has therefore been largely recast, and in several instances comments have been made upon stamps that were not mentioned in the French edition."

The author, after a few introductory remarks, mentions the United States City Despatch stamp of 3 cents (August, 1842), which was issued by the postmaster of New York without any authority, and then proceeds to describe the various postmasters' stamps of New York, St. Louis, Brattleboro', New Haven, Providence, Alexandria, Baltimore, Millbury, Washington, Philadelphia, Worcester, and Pittsfield, issued in 1845-7, and so clears the way for the stamps issued under the authority of the Act of Congress, that came into effect on the 1st July, 1847. On that day the use of the stamps of the postmasters must have ceased, as the Act strictly prohibited the use of any stamps other than those authorized by and received from the Postmaster-General. The stamps do not appear to have been ready for issue until the 5th August following, and consisted of the well-known 5 cents, brown, portrait of Benjamin Franklin, Continental Postmaster-General; and the 10 cents, black, portrait of George Washington, the first

* *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America.* By John K. Tiffany, author of the *Philatelic Library*, President of the American Philatelic Association, and of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, Honorary Member of the Philatelic Society of London, corresponding member of the Société Française de Timbrologie, the Societies of Dresden, Wurtemberg, &c. C. H. Mekeel, Philatelic Publisher, St. Louis, Mo. (1887), p. 278.

President. In 1851 Congress altered and modified the rates of postage, which gave rise to the issue of 1851, consisting of the 1, 3, and 12 cents. The remainder of the issue of 1847 was thereupon called in. The entire stock was counted and burned, and the plates and dies employed in its manufacture were destroyed. This accounts for the extreme rarity of unused stamps of that issue; but as the stamps were re-engraved for the Centennial Exhibition, specimens of the latter are common enough.

An addition was subsequently made to the three values of 1851 by the issue of a stamp of 10 cents, on 5th May, 1855, and of one of 5 cents, on 5th January, 1856. On the 24th April, 1856, a further stamp of 24 cents was approved; but although made and approved, it is said to have been withheld from issue in an imperforate condition. Specimens are occasionally found, however, in some collections, and one entire sheet is known to have existed.

Mr. Tiffany then proceeds to examine various varieties in the stamps of 3 cents, due, it would appear, principally to imperfection in the process of manufacturing the steel plates. This was essentially the same as that made use of by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., in the manufacture of the English 1d. and 2d.; but the plate does not seem to have been brought under the successive action of the roller by mechanical means, nor was the "rocking" of the roller equally applied, the consequence being that there are defects in the transfer of the impressions from the roller on to the plate. The plates consisted of two hundred stamps, in ten rows of twenty in each row; and before the stamps were distributed, each sheet was cut vertically into half sheets, the place where the severance was to be made being marked by a coloured line.

On the 24th February, 1857, the 3 cents was issued perforated 15, and the issue of the other values in the series, similarly perforated, gradually followed. In 1860 the series was augmented by the issue of the 24 cents before mentioned, and two new values of 30 cents and 90 cents were added.

On the 14th August, 1861, a fresh issue was made, of the same values as before; but the designs were modified, notably by the introduction of the letters "U," "S," and the perforation was changed to 12.

Space will not allow of further sketching the history of the issue of 1861 and its successors, except by referring briefly to one or two points. In what Mr. Tiffany terms the "unfortunate issue"

of 1869, the sheets of all denominations below 15 cents contained 150 stamps ; those of 15 cents and above contained 100. After referring to the two varieties in the stamp of 15 cents, Mr. Tiffany mentions the error of the reversed picture, which he says is not, as is sometimes supposed, an error of printing, but in the plate. Two plates, one for each colour, had to be used. Originally there were 150 stamps, as in the smaller values ; but upon the plate for printing the picture, it is said, one picture was reversed ; and the error once discovered, the plate was cut down to print only 100. A similar error was also found in the plate of the 24 cents, and one in the 30 cents, in which the flags were reversed. The whole of the plates of the higher values were therefore cut down to print only 100 stamps.

When the 1870 issue was made, all the values were printed in sheets of 100 each.

Those of our readers who are interested in as much as can be known of these stamps, will do well to study this work, and we can confidently promise them that they will be fully repaid. With great pains Mr. Tiffany has obtained the approximate numbers of the various stamps issued, the chief source being the reports made by the Postmasters-General. It is the duty of the head of the Postal Department to furnish the public with such stamps as are required. He contracts for the necessary supplies, and is bound to accept the lowest tender for work up to his standard of excellence. The present contract for four years, from the 1st July, 1885, was again secured, after competition, by the American Bank Note Company, the principal alterations being that a definite standard of paper, made by an improved formula, is required, and that all the ordinary postage stamps should be printed wholly by machinery run by steam power. "The newspaper, postage due, and special delivery stamps are printed by hand-roller presses. For the latter of these the contractors are paid \$18 per 1000 ; for the postage due, \$8·49 per 1000 ; and for the steam-printed stamps, \$6·99 per 1000. For these latter the Government paid \$9·19 under the previous contract up to 1885 ; \$9·98 up to 1881 ; and \$14·99 up to 1877."

The work concludes with the history of the postage due stamps, the special delivery stamp, the newspaper and periodical stamps, official stamps, and seals and reprints.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—We have the new Portuguese card of 20 reis, chronicled in our last, surcharged for the Azores.

Post Card. 20 reis, pink on light buff.

British Bechuanaland.—We learn that the Five Shillings, orange-yellow, of the Cape of Good Hope has been surcharged in black in small letters.

Adhesive. 5 shillings, orange-yellow, surcharged in black.

This territory, however, seems now desirous of ceasing to be dependent for its postage stamps on the Cape of Good Hope. When stamps were required for Gibraltar the Crown agents supplied its wants by taking the dies of other colonies, and surcharging the stamps printed therefrom with the new designation; but it was said that the Bermudians, whose adhesives were selected for the operation, were very indignant at this proceeding, and, we suppose, thought that the Crown agents might have done for Gibraltar what was done for Cyprus in 1880. A *third* course has now been adopted. The Inland Revenue Department has supplied four values from its “unappropriated” types, which are ready to do anything in patents, bankruptcy, &c.; and these have been surcharged very neatly, in black, with “BRITISH—BECHUANALAND—POSTAGE & REVENUE,” in three lines of small block type. The three lower values, 1d., 3d., and 6d., are on paper watermarked with “orb;” the 1s. is on that watermarked “V.R.” in script, and is of the tall type. We may add that the pence values of these fiscals are, since the commencement of the present contract with Messrs. De la Rue and Co., printed on “orb” paper, in place of that watermarked with “garter,” now abolished. In other respects the stamps are not altered.

Adhesives. 1 penny, purple; perforated 14.
 3 pence “ “
 6 “ “ “
 1 shilling, green “

Ceylon.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports the surcharge of the post card of 6 cents with “2½ cents,” in black, over the value, and the additional notice in the upper part, “The price is Three Cents, including the Card.”

Post Card. 2½ cents, surcharged in black on 6 cents, blue.

Denmark.—The Postal Union card of 10 öre has been issued with the inscription VERDENSPOSTFORENINGEN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)—DANMARK—BREVKORT (CARTE POSTALE) in four lines, the top one being arched, followed by the instructions in Danish and French, and four dotted lines for the address, the first preceded by “Til.” The whole is enclosed in a Greek pattern border. Dr. Vedel informs us that the 5 öre, as also the reply cards of 5 and 10 öre, will be issued, of similar design, as soon as the stock in hand of the present issue is exhausted.

Post Card. 10 öre, carmine on buff.

French Colonies.—*Cochin China.*—The *Timbre-Poste* reports a variety of the 25 c., black on pink, with triple surcharge, twice with the small figure of “5” and “C. CH,” and once with the large figure of “5.”

Adhesive. 5 centimes on 25 c., black on pink; triple surcharge.

French Guiana.—The annexed engraving shows the type of the surcharge of April last, mentioned in our last number.



Martinique.—It is said that the whole series of Colonial unpaid letter stamps, with the exception of the 10 centimes, have been issued in this island, surcharged diagonally, in red, with MARTINIQUE. The *Timbre-Poste*, in reporting this issue, judiciously hesitates to accept this as a surcharge, seeing that a similar treatment of the Senegal stamps proved to be only a mark of obliteration.

Great Britain.—*Levant.*—The Five Pence of the new type has been issued surcharged, in black, with “80 PARAS.”

Adhesive. 80 paras, surcharged, in black, on 5d., purple and blue.



Hungary.—An envelope of large size, 140 × 112 mm., has lately been issued with a stamp of the design portrayed in the annexed design. The paper is grey, and is watermarked with M K POSTA.

Envelope. 5 kreuzer, carmine.

Lagos.—It would seem that the bi-coloured values are intended to supersede those printed in one colour. By the last mail our publishers receive the 2d. and 4d., in what is termed the “new colours.” The other values sent were of the single colour.

Mauritius.—Our contemporary, *Le Timbre-Poste*, gives the substance of a letter from St. Louis in almost the exact words of a similar one which has reached us from the same place. The information is, that in the early part of the month of July the 13 cents, grey, was sent to the printing-office of the *Commercial Gazette* to be surcharged with “2 Cents” in red, the stock in hand of that value beginning to run short; but the work was done so badly that the Postmaster-General stopped the work, though not before twenty sheets of 120 stamps each had been overprinted. In the meanwhile the mail arrived, with a supply on board of 2 cents stamps, and the surcharged stamps were taken possession of by the Post-office for the purpose of being cancelled. On the morning of the 6th (the mail having been put in quarantine) the supply of 2 cents stamps ran out between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon (when the fresh supply was landed), and during these four hours exactly forty stamps were sold, and the whole of the remainder were sold to and divided equally among thirteen dealers, who had previously applied to the Postmaster-General for these stamps.


There then appears to have been what is commonly called a “knock out” among the dealers, with a view of “cornering” the

market, and the speculators hope to be able by this to raise the price to £10 or £15 each.

Another correspondent says that sixty were sold by the post. It is evident that some of the parties prefer realizing, as offers come in at prices comparatively modest.

Adhesive. 2 cents, surcharged in red on 13 c. grey.

Natal.—A correspondent writes us that the Five Shillings is now perforated 14. Will our correspondents, to whose kindness we are so often indebted, suffer the word of exhortation and give their information as fully as possible? In the present case we are left to conclude that the stamp has a new watermark as well as a new perforation.

Adhesive. 5 shillings, brown-violet; *wmk.*  CA; *perf.* 14.

Norway (Locals).—*Christiansunds.*—This Bypost appears to have taken a fresh lease of life; for, after a considerable lull, we have now a stamp of 5 öre, in colours to suit all tastes—red, blue, and green. As the name of “M. Andresen and Co.” does not appear on the present stamp, it seems not improbable but that the enterprise is in fresh hands. The design is a numeral on a solid ground within an oval band, inscribed at the lower part 5 ÖRE, and with CHRISTIANSSUNDS BYPOST on a scroll superposed on the upper part. The spandrels are filled in with vertical lines, and the numeral of value is in each. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated 11½.

Adhesive. 5 öre, red, blue, green.

Drammens.—A stamp of a new design has also been issued for this Bypost. The Arms (a pillar, with key and sword crossed), on a horizontally-lined ground, are within an oval band of solid colour, inscribed DRAMMENS BYPOST 5 ÖRE. The spandrels are filled in with ornaments, in which the numeral of value is introduced in the upper ones, and in the lower the name of M. Hagens. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 5 öre, red.

Drontheim.—In the number for March last a description is given of the design of a stamp of 4 öre, in blue. This stamp was issued some time in 1886. We have now received, through Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., a family of four, all of a similar type, save the centre numerals; and as one of these is “4,” we suppose it has stepped into the place of the before-mentioned stamp.

Adhesives. 2 (öre), yellow; *perforated* 12.

4	„	orange	„
8	„	purple	„
16	„	brown	„

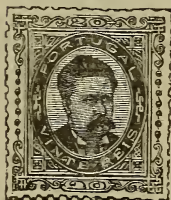
Poonch.—To confess one's errors is the only way to get absolution. Since our last we have had an opportunity of carefully examining specimens of the various values which, under date of 29th July last, came direct from the Superintendent of Stamps of the Poonch State. The stamp represented and described in our

May number now comes over in carmine, on blue wove paper, with lines about 8 mm. apart, and we have compared the centre value with a rubbing of the inscription on the coin of "One Pie" sent to us by Major Evans. We detect a difference. On looking at the stamp represented in the engraving, with the centre inscription in the position that the three dots are downwards (which is the position of the letters on the one pie coin), the lettering to the right is in the form of two arcs, one placed vertically, and the other horizontally, somewhat resembling a script "1." In the coin of one pie there is in addition to this a vertical line to the right of the vertical arc. Our ignorance of Urdû and Devanagari, whichever it is, does not enable us to say what difference this may make—this we must leave to the savants—but of one thing we are assured by the letter from Poonch, that the value is really $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, and not "1 pie," as we surmised in our last.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, carmine on *blue wove lined*.

The 1 anna is in carmine on green wove lined paper, and the rest of the values are in red on yellow wove lined paper, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, which is on yellow laid.

Portugal.—Annexed are illustrations



of the 20 reis adhesive, described in our last, and of the same value as applied to the post card of 20 reis.



Portuguese Indies.

—The post card of 1 tanga (1885) has been surcharged with "3 REIS," in two lines

(REIS being in Roman capitals of $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm.), over the value on each side of the stamp, and with TRES REIS over the value in full, below INDIA PORTUGUEZA. The surcharges are in red. We may remark that in the specimen sent us by Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co., the "E" in the word "REIS" is not accented in the surcharge on the left, but in that on the right it is accented. We mention this, as varieties may be found dependent on this circumstance.

Post Card. 3 reis, surcharged in red, on 1 tanga, blue on light buff.

Russian Locals.—*Bielozersk.*—The annexed illustration shows the type of this stamp, described in our last.



Gadiatsch.—We give an illustration of the stamp mentioned in our last as having appeared in April last.



Rjeff.—A somewhat curious history is related in *Der Philatelist* as to the stamp of which the engraving is given. It is said that about the end

of 1886 the stamps then current were exhausted, and as there was a delay in receiving others that had been ordered in Moscow, the authorities applied to a local printer, who furnished 700 copies of the individual in question, which were put in circulation in January. A further order for 300 was given in February, and those were almost all used before the new issue arrived from Moscow, in March. The new stamps, which were lithographed, were then at once put in circulation.





The two issues of the local-printed stamp are distinguished by the paper, which is of a more dead white in the second lot.

Adhesive. 2 kopecs, black.

Tschembar.—A fresh issue was made in March last, the design of which, though it bears a close general resemblance to its predecessor, differs from it in several details, notably in the background.



Adhesive. 5 kopecs, black and pale green.

Straits Settlements.—A correspondent at Singapore has been so good as to send us a specimen of the 5 cents, blue, on  CA paper, surcharged, in black, with "2 Cents;" and of the 32 cents in lilac-rose, also on  CA paper, surcharged, in black, "THREE CENTS," with a bar through the original value.

Adhesives. 2 cents on 5 cents, blue; *perf.* 14.

3 " 32 " lilac-rose "

Selangor.—Another variety in the surcharge of "Selangor," on the 2 cents, pink, has reached us. The surcharge is in small Roman capitals of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and measures in length 16 mm.

Adhesive. 2 cents, pink, wmk. crown CA. *New surcharge.*

Tolima.—We have received a stamp of 2 centavos, of the type depicted in our March number. It shows us a somewhat novel mode of adapting the die of the principal portion of the stamp to the subsidiary portion of it. If our readers refer to the engraving at page 33, they will see that the block at the foot of the stamp containing the value is distinct from the upper portion of the stamp, the vacant space between being filled in with vertical lines. In the 2 centavos the block containing the value is inscribed "2 CENTAVOS 2," the word being in a slightly upturned curve, and the space between it and the upper portion of the stamp is not filled in, but left blank. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 12. Other values have been announced some time since, but we wait their arrival before describing them. *Adhesive.* 2 centavos, lilac-pink.

United States.—A correspondent sends us the following account of some changes impending this month in the stamps and envelopes of the United States of America: "The Post-office

Department, about the 15th of September, will change the colour of the 10-cent stamp from red to green, and the 3-cent stamp from green to vermilion. The designs will remain the same. The colour of the 2-cent stamp on the stamped envelopes will be changed from red to green; the 4-cent from green to carmine; the 5-cent from brown to dark blue; the 30-cent from black to brown; and the 90-cent from carmine to purple. The designs will be the same, except that the heads on the 1, 2, 4, and 5-cent stamped envelopes will be re-engraved, and will have a slightly different appearance from the old ones, and the ornamentation around them is also slightly different."

Venezuela.—An error in our last month's number escaped correction. The "50" bolivars ought to have been "20." We see also that a further value of 25 bolivars of the same type is chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste*.

Adhesives. 20 bolivars, carmine.
25 " "

Victoria.—We have the envelope of One Penny (type of 1882 modified), of the ordinary commercial size, and made of azure wove paper.

Envelope. 1 penny, green, on azure wove.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART I.

My object in the following notes is mainly to lay before the readers of this magazine the substance of what has already been written or published by others upon the subject of these very curious and interesting stamps, thus showing the extent of our present knowledge concerning them, and at the same time indicating those unfortunately too many points in their history upon which further information is greatly to be desired.

I propose to take first the round stamps, which were certainly issued as early as, and probably earlier than, any of the others; then the rectangular stamps, with the Star or Lotus flower at the top of the oval band; and finally the current issue; considering under each head the inscriptions upon the stamps, especially those denoting values and dates, the varieties of type, and the colours in which, and papers upon which, each value or type is found printed.

A few preliminary remarks on the stamps generally may save repetition. The design in each case is in white on solid ground of colour. It is composed almost entirely of inscriptions; the conventional Lotus flower is always there, but no coat of arms, or portrait, &c., such as more usually forms a prominent feature in the designs of the stamps of other countries; indeed, if the inscriptions were in European letters these stamps would be of exceptionally uninteresting appearance. As it is, however, the characters employed

are in themselves of the nature of ornament, and to the European eye, assisted by a lively imagination, they may assume many queer shapes, quite unintended by their designer, even as described in the first number of *The Philatelist*, where the following statement relative to one of the then recently discovered rectangular stamps may be found: "Some of the lower characters are undoubtedly Arabic; one of the upper is Greek; another is an Arabic numeral (our own figure 6). There are also visible a sign of the Zodiac, the well-known fig or pine so universal on the Cashmere shawls, and a few Indian letters. The central oval appears provided with a rudely-represented supply of elephants, goats, and sheep." It is probable that the writer of the above had not seen the stamp itself, but described it from the illustration which appeared in the same number, and which certainly leaves much to be desired in point of accuracy as far as the characters inside the oval are concerned.

The inscriptions, of which, as I have said, the designs are composed, may in each instance be divided into two parts, differing very distinctly in appearance (on the rectangular stamps at all events) one from the other. Now these two parts are not, as I think has been generally supposed, in two different languages. They are both in the same language, Hindustani, but are given in two different kinds of characters. Not only is the meaning of the two parts of the inscription the same, wholly or in part, but for by far the greater part the same actual words are employed, so that the one part is not a translation of the other, but really a transcription of it.

To quote the opening sentence of Dr. Duncan Forbes' *Hindustani Grammar*, "The Hindustani language may be printed and written in two distinct alphabets, totally different from each other, viz., the Persi-Arabic and the Devanagari." These then are the names given by the standard English authority to the two kinds of characters alluded to above. From the same work we may learn that these two alphabets are not distinctive of different parts of India, but that the Devanagari is generally used by the Hindus, while the Persi-Arabic is employed by the Mahomedans, thus accounting for both being found together on the same stamps. In certain of the fiscals of British India, such as the higher values of the *Court Fee* stamps (see Type 2560 in the current issue of M. Moens' Catalogue) the values are given in these two alphabets, as well as in English, and on the large oval *Stamp Office* labels, impressed in black and red, all the inscriptions seem to be repeated in these two varieties of type; while on the current Deccan stamps the values are shown in three kinds of Oriental characters, as well as in English.

The Devanagari characters are, when properly formed, more stiff in appearance than the Persi-Arabic. They usually have a horizontal line at the top. They may be seen in perfection on the stamps of Alwur, also on those of Nepal, Rajpeela, Sirmoor, and Soruth, on some of which they are rather less neatly drawn. The inscriptions on the stamps of Nowanugger and on the letter sheets of Rajpeela appear to be in characters allied to the Devanagari, but with the horizontal line at the top removed.

The Persi-Arabic has more the appearance of a running hand writing. It is found on the stamps of Afghanistan, the rectangular stamps of Bhopal, the native issues of Jhind, &c.; and the two together may be seen perhaps as clearly as anywhere on the current stamps of Poonch, where the upper half of each is inscribed in Devanagari, and the lower half in Persi-Arabic characters.

For the sake of simplifying matters I have termed the stamps we are about to consider those of *Cashmere*, because that is the name by which the State in which they were issued is generally known. Its full title seems to be Jummoo (or Jammu) and Kashmir, the city of Jummoo being, I believe, the capital of the State of Kashmir. A telegraph form in my possession is inscribed "Jammu and Kashmir State Tele Receipt," and both the names are found in the inscriptions on all the stamps, though it appears doubtful whether the round ones did not form a local issue for the capital itself.

Proceeding then to study these round stamps, we have first to place them in a correct position. There are three different values, denoted by the



characters in the centre, consisting of three strokes, a stroke by itself, and a stroke inside a crescent, respectively. If these strokes be in each case placed nearly vertically, the stamps will be correctly placed.

There will then be found at the top certain characters of peculiar shape, which on clearly printed specimens can, I think, be recognised as of a different nature to the rest of the inscription. The first on the left resembles a very roughly-formed figure "3," usually with a flat top. Two characters follow this, also with top strokes more or less horizontal; then comes something like a badly-written "n;" and lastly, a sort of rough comma. These form the portion of the inscription which is in Devanagari, but with the characters so roughly drawn that they are not so essentially different in appearance to the other characters in the circular band, which are Persi-Arabic, as they would be if formed more accurately.



These Devanagari characters are read from left to right, and M. Rodet makes them out as follows: *d-k-j-m-u*, which he fills in as *Dāk Jumū*, or *Post of Jummoo*.

I should add that this part of the inscription is in the correct position for reading when the stamps are placed as described above. On the other hand, the Persi-Arabic portion is then, or so I gather from M. Rodet, upside down. However, the characters in the centres of two of the values can only be intelligibly interpreted when in this position, so there can be little doubt that it is the correct one.

The Persi-Arabic characters are read from right to left. The inscription commences on the left of the Devanagari, and (the reader being supposed to be in the centre of the stamp) it runs from the left down, round the lower part of the circle, and up again on the right, finishing with a long straggling character, or rather succession of characters joined, over which are four small separate characters, which last can generally be distinguished as the Arabic figures for 1923. This Persi-Arabic inscription is interpreted by M. Rodet as *Qualamrāv* (or *Kalamrū*) (i) *riyasat* (i) *serkar* (i) *Jamān Kashmīr*, or *Dominions* (of the) *Principality* (of the) *Ruler* (of) *Jummoo and Kashmir*.

So much for the inscriptions in the circular band, which are the same on all the round stamps. It is worthy of remark, however, that although various authorities have endeavoured to translate them, and have given interpretations differing slightly from one another, no one has ever found any trace of the word *Kashmir* in the Devanagari portion. And as the full name *Jummoo and Kashmir* is found both in Devanagari and in Persi-Arabic on all the rectangular stamps, we are probably right in assigning the round

stamps to Jummoo itself, and in considering the rectangular as general issues for the whole State. But why the true nature of the round, as locals for the capital (if such they be), should only be indicated in Devanagari, and the fact that they are issued under the authority of the "Ruler of Jummoo and Kashmir," only in Persi-Arabic, I am quite unable to say.

We now come to the question of the values of these stamps. The inscriptions in the circular band give us no clue to them, and the colours do not assist us either, as all the values may be found in the same colour, and each value in several different colours. We are therefore dependent entirely upon the characters in the centre of the star- or sun-shaped device, which is supposed to represent a Lotus flower.

Until quite recently the true signification of these characters was unknown. Meanings had been assigned to them, but they were not altogether satisfactory, and it is to the researches of M. Rodet that collectors are indebted for an intelligible and undoubtedly correct interpretation of those on two of the three values, and a guess, which is probably equally correct, at the third.

If we turn to the early philatelic history of the stamps we find that from the first their values were stated to be $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, and 4 annas. In *The Philatelist* for October, 1867, it is stated distinctly, though on what authority I do not know, that the round stamps were :

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, black ; for Jummoo.		
1	" blue	"	
4	" "	"	and Sirinagar.

This statement is quoted by Mr. Pemberton in October, 1868. Up to that date specimens of the one value only (that with three strokes in the centre) had been met with in *black*. There was therefore supposed to be no doubt that that was the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. The other two values were known in *bright blue*, and one of them (that with one stroke alone) also in *blue-black*. Mr. Pemberton had to guess which was the 1 anna and which the 4 annas ; and fancying that he could recognize some additional characters on the circular band of the stamps with one stroke, he supposed that this might be the value for Jummoo and Sirinagar, and therefore the 4 annas, leaving the stamps with a stroke in a crescent as 1 anna.

Later on explanations began to be given. Vertical strokes were said to denote quarters of something, 4 annas being a quarter of a rupee. The single stroke on the stamp to which this value had been allotted was satisfactorily explained ; but then, by the same reasoning, the stamp with three strokes became three-quarters of a rupee, and the traditions were set at nought. Then the crescent was stated to denote an anna, or annas. The first of the three strokes was said to be a crescent, the two following it denoted quarters. Thus two quarters, or one half of an anna, as originally supposed. The crescent with one stroke inside it again became one anna, and the single stroke a quarter rupee, or four annas.

This continued to be the theory until M. Rodet supplied us with a better one. There is, it appears, a conventional system of notation for rupees, annas, and their fractions, as well known in India (or parts of it, at all events) as the letters £ s. d. at home. The foundation of this system is a curved stroke, more or less resembling a crescent, with the two horns vertical when complete, but frequently indicated by the right-hand horn only, or by that horn and the horizontal portion, the latter sometimes greatly elongated, so as to contain figures, &c. *Rupees* are denoted by

numerals inside the crescent; *annas* and fractions of rupees by strokes, also inside the crescent; fractions of annas by strokes outside the crescent, and on the right of it; smaller coins by numerals outside the crescent, followed by strokes to represent their fractions. Vertical strokes indicate quarters—inside the crescent quarters of a *rupee*, outside it quarters of an *anna*; on the right of numerals outside the crescent quarters of a *pie*, if so small a coin exists, which M. Rodet seems to hint; horizontal strokes inside the crescent denote single *annas*. Thus twenty-five rupees, fifteen annas, and nine pies would be denoted by a crescent containing the numerals 25, followed by three vertical strokes (equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ rupee = 12 annas) and three horizontal strokes, making up the 15 annas, and to the right of the crescent three vertical strokes, denoting $\frac{3}{4}$ anna, or 9 pies.

Referring the characters in the centres of the round stamps to this system, we have little difficulty in recognizing the left-hand stroke, on the one with three strokes, as the right-hand horn of a crescent—the two strokes following it must denote two quarters, or one half of an *anna*.

The one vertical stroke inside a crescent must be a quarter of a rupee. The single stroke by itself remains to be interpreted. Not being accompanied by a crescent or any part of one, it must, I believe, be considered to have no reference to the system of notation which I have described. M. Rodet takes it to be simply a figure “1;” and if we continue to believe the three values to be $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 *annas*, this stamp must be 1 *anna*.

The fact that there are two types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and of this stamp with one stroke on it, while there is only one type of the $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee, may perhaps be a further proof of the doubtful character denoting 1 anna, as there would, no doubt, be more demand for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna than for the higher value. In any case, in further reference to these stamps I shall assign the values to them as follows: The stamp with three strokes, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; that with one stroke, 1 anna; that with a stroke inside a crescent, 4 annas.

I have stated that this system of notation is well known, or at least commonly used, in some parts of India; and that being the case, it may be thought strange that the values of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 4 annas stamps were not correctly interpreted sooner. One reason for this is, no doubt, the fact that the characters are very roughly drawn. The stamps have been shown on various occasions to Hindostan scholars; but they did not recognize the characters in the centres as expressing any meaning to them. Possibly also they may not be so commonly understood by Anglo-Indians.

If we look, however, at the earlier square stamps of Bhopal, we shall find the values $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna represented by a crescent and one or two strokes respectively, as well as in the characters found on the later issues. Again, turning to M. Moens' current Catalogue, we find the illustrations, at Nos. 2558 and 2559, of two Indian fiscal stamps, on one of which *twelve annas* is expressed by three vertical strokes inside an irregular species of crescent; and on the other *one anna* is denoted by a horizontal stroke attached to the inner side of a crescent. Finally, not to multiply instances, on the margins of sheets of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and 1 anna, native-made stamps of Jhind, the values of the fifty stamps composing each sheet are given as follows: On the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, three vertical strokes inside a curve and two similar strokes to the right of it, indicating three-quarters of a rupee (12 annas) and two-quarters of an anna; on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, a figure “1,” followed by two vertical and one horizontal stroke, all inside the curve,

indicating one rupee, two-quarters of a rupee, and one anna ; on the 1 anna, a figure "3," followed by two horizontal strokes inside the curve, indicating three rupees and two annas.

I have a theory, for which I must confess that I know of no foundation, to the effect that the crescent is the remaining portion of what was originally a circle, representing a coin, numerals in which circle would represent *rupees*, as the standard coin, and strokes fractions of a rupee ; and that from this the system was elaborated. This is simply an idea of my own, which I give for what it is worth.

So much for the inscriptions on the stamps, which, with the exception of those denoting the value, read the same on all, including the date, which is always 1923 of the Vikrama era, corresponding with 1866 A.D., in June or July of which year these stamps were issued, according to a correspondent of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* (November, 1868).

Turning now to the design generally, we find that each value is from a separate die—that is, that there are as many varieties of type as there are values ; and that, in addition, there is a second die, or type, of each of the two lower values.

The differences between the two dies of the same value are easier to see when the types are placed side by side, than they are to describe. The shapes of the characters and their relative positions differ more or less throughout. In Type I. (as it may be termed) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the first character in the Devanagari inscription, resembling a rude figure "3," has both its upper and lower limbs curved, and of nearly the same size. In Type II. the top of this character is flat, while the lower limb is considerably curved and is distinctly smaller. In Type I. of the 1 anna, a line drawn downwards in the general direction of the stroke in the centre passes to the right of a kind of swordblade-shaped character in the circular band. In Type II. such a line would cross the character alluded to. It should be added that Type I. in each case is the scarcer by far, all the specimens commonly met with of these values being of Types II.

A question may arise as to whether both dies of the same value were in use at the same time. These varieties of type were not recognised, I think, until 1875, when they were fully described by Dr. Legrand in a paper read before the *Société Française de Timbrologie*. He there, however, mentions a specimen of the 1 anna (then termed 4 annas), Type II., which had been in his possession from an early date, and which had caught the eye of Mr. Pemberton in 1872. The evidence, however, seems to show that almost all the specimens met with up to 1872, and indeed even later, were of Types I. of these two values. Mr. Pemberton was studying these stamps very closely in 1872. He would certainly have noticed any varieties of type ; in fact, he did notice the stamp I have mentioned. From 1875, and possibly a little earlier, all the specimens received from Cashmere have been of Types II.

These facts would tend to show that Types I. were certainly those first employed ; that a second die, for the 1 anna at all events, was made at an early date ; and that the second dies of the two values did not come into common use until after the first dies had been worn out, broken, or otherwise destroyed. I take it that the first dies no longer exist, because if they did we should probably be supplied with impressions from them.

It is possible that considerable supplies may have been printed from the first dies in 1866 and 1867, and that the stock may have been sufficient to

meet the requirements of the local Post-office for some years, collectors not being bountifully supplied at that time. Die I. of the 1 *anna*, and of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* also, may have been worn out in printing this stock, and there may have been no occasion for further printing for three or four years.

I think I am right in saying that the round stamps have never been so easily procurable as the rectangular. I judge principally by dealers' prices. The round stamps are still to be obtained from their native country from time to time; but they are always priced higher than the corresponding values of rectangular issues. Also we have never been able to find out with certainty where they are, or were, employed, or, if they are obsolete, when they became so. Did they go out of use for a time, and then come into use again, being resuscitated both for postal and philatelic purposes? Did they continue in use for eight or ten years, and then become obsolete, without their local habitation ever becoming fully known? Or are they in more or less limited use still?

At the time when Dr. Legrand's paper was published (the end of 1875) there were more varieties of Types I. known to collectors than of Types II.; in fact, with one exception, all the colour varieties of Types I. that are chronicled at the present day were included in Dr. Legrand's list; his lists of varieties of Types II. were very short, almost all the numerous varieties from Dies II. which now exist having been discovered, recognized, or (for the most part probably) printed since that date.

M. Moens catalogues a long list of these stamps under the heading *Réimpressions*; but states that they were allowed to be used for postage. This would really mean a re-issue, or such a resuscitation as I have already suggested, if there was really an interval during which the round stamps were out of print. Are all the more recent impressions admitted to postal use? There are certainly several varieties, of which I do not think any used specimens have ever been met with; but of course this is not a proof that they cannot be, or have not been, used, any more than obliterated copies would be *proof* of the contrary.

How are these stamps engraved and printed? All authorities agree in saying that they are hand-stamped, and their appearance fully agrees with this. The irregularity of the positions of the stamps on the sheets show that they are struck singly. But are the dies engraved in *taille-douce*, or the contrary? That is, are the portions which appear white on the stamps those that are in relief on the die, or is the contrary the case? In most hand-dies the parts that take up the ink are those in relief; and although the ink is very thick and lumpy upon some of these stamps, still I believe they are no exception to the rule; but that it is the nature of the ink and the unskilfulness of the printers that account for the *impression* being actually in relief.

Now as to the ink. Most of the earliest specimens met with appear to have been in water-colour; but I do not think that all the early impressions were so printed. Indeed, I possess some evidently used, apparently old, and certainly respectable-looking, specimens in oil-colour. I have the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, Type II., in *red*, three used specimens, all in oil; the 4 *annas* in dull *red*, on grey paper, and in dull *emerald-green*, both used, and printed in oil-colour. The *bright* emerald-green stamps, not uncommonly met with (I have all three values in this colour unused), are in water-colour. Both these and the *canary-yellow* stamps are, I believe, of comparatively recent

impression, and are in water-colour. On the other hand, the *sage-green* stamps, and also those in dull *blue* (all on the native paper), are in oil; so that, as far as we can see at present, oil-colour does not indicate a reprint, or water-colour an old impression. I have never seen either the bright *emerald-green*, *canary-yellow*, *sage-green*, or dull (oily) *blue* stamps obliterated.

The paper perhaps affords a better guide as to the age of a specimen than either the colour or the nature of the ink. I should, however, state that, as far as my experience goes, the shades in which Types I. of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna are found do differ to some extent from those of Types II.; but so, I think, also do the papers. I may be wrong about this; but I hardly think that the paper on which even the earlier impressions of Types II. are found is quite so deeply tinted as that on which Types I. are found.

Dr. Legrand describes three varieties of paper: "*a*. Rough, uneven, yellowish, with laid lines more or less distinct; *b*. Smoother and more glossy, not tinted, and with the laid lines invisible or absent; *c*. Rough, yellow, with bits of rice straw in it." He finds specimens of Types I. and II. on both *a* and *b*; of Types I. only on *c*.

Now I should be inclined to say that all this *native* paper is tinted, more or less. Dr. Legrand's variety *c* is probably what I should term *buff* paper, on which, I believe, all three values exist; the specimens I have seen are plainly laid. His *a*, I think I term decidedly *grey*; while his *b* seems to be the smooth, glossy, faintly-tinted paper on which the majority of the copies of Types II. are printed, but on which I have not seen Types I. But that by no means proves that no such specimens exist.

Besides these, there is a very thick paper, so heavily laid as to appear ribbed, and as stiff as thin card, and there are, no doubt, other less conspicuous varieties.

The following is a tentative list of the varieties to be found on the native-made papers, without going further into the varieties of the latter than those alluded to above.

(With but few exceptions, which will be pointed out in due course, all the stamps of Cashmere are imperforate.)

1. Buff paper, roughly laid; lines usually distinct; bits of rice straw in the paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black. (Type I.)
1 a., red. "
4 a., blue.

2. Grey paper, roughly laid; lines varying much in distinctness.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black. (Type I.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., purple-black. (Type I.)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., sap-green. "
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dark green. "
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue. "
1 a., blue. "
1 a., black-blue "
1 a., black. "
1 a., carmine-red. "
1 a., vermilion (?). "
1 a., purple. "
4 a., blue. "
4 a., black. "
4 a., dull red. "

3. Pale grey paper, smooth and glossy, but varying in texture and in thickness; laid lines plainly visible in some cases, quite invisible in others; probably occasionally varying in this respect on different parts of the same sheet. Types 2 of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull red, deep red, bright red, orange-red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright blue, slate-blue.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., emerald-green, sage-green.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., canary-yellow.
- 1 a., deep blue, bright blue.
- 1 a., dull red, orange-red, carmine-rose.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., emerald-green, sage-green.
- 1 a., canary-yellow.
- 4 a., black.
- 4 a., full red, orange-red.
- 4 a., deep blue, bright blue, slate-blue.
- 4 a., emerald-green, sage-green.
- 4 a., canary-yellow.

4. Very thick, laid or ribbed paper, almost white.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black. (Type II.)
- 1 a., orange-red. „

Specimens of these stamps are also to be found on two varieties of paper, differing very distinctly from any of those described above, and from one another. The impressions on these papers are comparatively recent (on one of them quite recent). The question is whether they are reprints, in the ordinary philatelic sense of the term, or are available for postage, in which latter case the round stamps have never become obsolete.

I am not aware that any used specimens have been met with on either of these papers. M. Moens, however, places the impressions on one of them under the same heading as the other reprints, which he states were available for postage, and he gives the date of the impression as 1877. The impressions on the other variety of paper were first met with in 1886.

The following are lists of the varieties known. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. are of course of Types II.

1877. Ordinary white laid paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-blue.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., chrome-yellow.
- 1 a., slate-blue.
- 1 a., red.
- 4 a., dull blue, slate-blue.
- 4 a., red.

1886. Ordinary white tissue paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright blue.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., deep green.
- 1 a., vermilion.
- 1 a., bright blue.

It should be noted that all these recent impressions are in oil colour, and that the great majority of them are far clearer than any of the impressions on native paper. They are far better specimens for attempting to decipher the characters upon than the older stamps.

With reference to the numerous varieties of colour in which these stamps exist there is little to be said, because nothing is known as to what is the reason, or whether there is any reason, for the same value being printed in several different colours, or for all three values being printed in the same colour.

The earliest specimens chronicled, as I have already mentioned, were $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black, 1 a. and 4 a., blue; but very early impressions of all three values

exist both in *black* and in *blue*, and I have some old-looking used copies of all three in *red*. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that the three values are only *known* on *buff* paper, each in a different colour ; but as such specimens are very scarce, this is hardly a proof that all the values did not exist on that paper in the same colours.

My own opinion is, that if the colours were ever intended to be distinctive of the values, that system was very soon abandoned, and that the varieties of colour rather indicate successive printings, which might perhaps be held to constitute separate issues ; but that the changes (I mean in the early days, before the gentle influence of philately made itself felt) were dictated more by the taste and fancy of the printer, or the resources of his establishment in the way of ink, than by the requirements of the Post-office ; and that, as far as the postal authorities were concerned, the colour of the stamps was of no significance whatever.

[We commend the above Article to the study of our philatelic friends. We believe that when it was written Major Evans had not seen the Article of M. Rodet on the "Notation of Money in India," which has just been published in the "Jubilee number" of the *Timbre-Poste*. M. Rodet comes to a different conclusion from Major Evans as to which stamp is that of 1 anna or one quarter of a quarter of a rupee. We confess that we are not so thoroughly convinced by the exceedingly clever argument of Major Evans as at once to change our views on the question whether the stamp with a single stroke represents one anna or whether it represents a quarter of a rupee, as we have always believed it to do. We hope that the ventilation of the question will tend to bring about a definite solution of this difficulty, for it is a difficulty that puzzles wiser heads than ours.

On one point we would remark that an impression in *red* appeared at the same time as those in black and blue. M. Maury was, we believe, the first to receive these stamps, and they were chronicled in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* of July, 1866. We know that, even in the face of this announcement, the fact of the presence of the value in red has been disputed ; but M. Maury showed the stamps to us at the time, and we perfectly well remember that one of the values was of a deep red. The whole were badly printed, and the illustration given in his journal is not very wide of the mark.—ED.]

Obituary.

THE death, in Brussels, of Charles Wiener, the medallist, has been recently announced. He died from heart disease, in the 55th year of his age. Born at Venloo, he was brought up by his brother, Jacques Wiener, known especially to philatelists as the engraver of the Belgian stamps of 1849 and 1863. He subsequently studied at the Hague, at Lisbon (where he became Master of the Mint), and at Paris.

Charles Wiener engraved for the Belgian government the die for the envelope of 10 centimes (1873), as also the stamp for the telegram forms (1875). He was the successful competitor for executing several important medals for England ; the Queen Victoria medal, the Prince Consort medal, medals commemorating the visits of the Emperor Napoleon and the Czar of Russia to the city of London, and the medal recording the acquisition of Epping Forest by the Corporation were all of them his work. On the Continent he was known by his designs for

the Van Dyck and Wagner commemorative medals, &c. ; but he will be chiefly remembered by philatelists as the designer and engraver of the Portuguese stamps, a series which attested his ability and skill.

Charles Wiener was much esteemed by his sovereign, Leopold II., who conferred upon him a decoration ; and he also received a similar honour from the King of Holland and the late Pope Pio Nino.

Notes and Queries.

TOPSY-TURVIES.—A correspondent would be obliged to any readers of the *Record* if they can add to his list of inverted watermarks on the stamps of one penny, 1861–1879. He knows of the following from plates numbered 71, 74, 81, 83, 84, 87, 101, 105, 107, 111, 117, 119, 136, 141, 154, 158, 162, 173, 180, 188, 190, 195, 196, 198, 200, 203, 208, 209, 214, 218.

The above is a remarkable list of printers' delinquencies, which possibly escaped the notice of all but philatelic eyes. The printers of Messrs. De la Rue and Co. do not seem to be quite sure which is the top and which the bottom of that brilliant effort of genius, the new halfpenny. We hear of several instances of topsy-turvies in this value.

L. C.—The watermark of Crown CC was first employed, we believe, in 1863 ; at least we find no earlier records of it. It was changed to Crown CA at the end of 1881 or beginning of 1882. It was an error on our part in writing "Crown CA" for Crown CC at page 97, as are the figures given in M. Moens' Catalogue for the Straits Settlements, p. 516, where 1880 ought to be 1882 for Nos. 59 to 63.

MADAGASCAR LABELS.—With reference to these labels our excellent contemporary *Le Timbre-Poste* puts words into our mouth which we never used. It is stated that we say that "we have seen letters from Madagascar bearing the Vice-Consulate stamps." This is not so. We said that *we had seen labels which had been used*. They had been removed from the letters, as was shown by the gummed corner having been torn off, and had been given to our correspondent after they had served their purpose, and he forwarded them to us. There is no doubt about the labels having been issued. All that we contend is that they never had any franking power. The value expressed on them represented that of the postage stamps which the Vice-Consulate affixed to the communication.

G. W. N. H.—You are not quite right in the inscription on your Bremen stamp. It is **UMSATZSTEUER**, or "bill stamp." Literally, "exchange duty." The person referred to in your letter is a very great man in his own estimation, though he may not have the same proportions in ours. We are not acquainted with the addresses of other stamp journals ; we scarcely ever see any. If you want another you had better try the *American Journal of Philately*.

AMATEUR.—We believe that Costa Rica 1863 you speak of are perfectly genuine. The government sold the whole stock for what it would fetch, and the purchasers are now selling them at what they can get.

SIGNOR E. DIENA.—We regret that your letter is unavoidably crowded out this month. It shall appear in our next.

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HE irrepressible Mr. Patrick Chalmers having failed to make converts south of the Tweed to the belief that his father was the inventor of the adhesive postage stamp, seems to have shaken the dust from off his feet, and turned to the American people, with whom he appears to be making headway; and it is just within the range of possibility that he may succeed in getting a statue raised to the memory of his father in Chicago. Why does he not also try the Argentine Republic, where he might possibly get his head put on a postage stamp, so soon as they have exhausted all their own stock of great men?

On the 8th of August last a Convention of the American Philatelic Association met at Chicago. Twenty-two members appear to have been present in person, and over one hundred and sixty by proxy. Various committees were appointed for doing all sorts of things—from deciding on the invention of the adhesive stamp, down to the design of the button the members were to wear—the proceedings being only interrupted on the second day by a dinner given by the Chicago Society to their brethren of the Association. The dinner, which was at 9.30, is described in glowing terms; and M. Soyer would have been puzzled with the *menu* of watermarked soup, counterfeit blue fish, bogus tomatoes, rouletted frogs' legs, perforated jack snipe, &c. No fewer than twenty-seven toasts were given and responded to, the company breaking up in the "small hours with three cheers for the Chicago Society," so that there was certainly no lack of talk. One of the toasted, who was not present, but who held the office of treasurer to the Association—Mr. L. W. Durbin, so well known to many of us as a dealer, we regret to say, died a few days subsequently. But among the toasts was "Mr. Patrick Chalmers," responded to by Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, of Chicago. On turning from the feeding to the business proceedings of the convention, we find that on the same day, on the motion of this same Mr. P. M. Wolsieffer, a committee of three—consisting of himself,

Mr. C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. W. C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass.—was appointed to draw up resolutions in regard to the invention of the adhesive stamp. On the third and last day, the day after the feast, the following resolutions reported by the committee were adopted :

“Resolved, that this Association, upon proof by living witnesses, do endorse the claims made by Mr. Patrick Chalmers on behalf of his father, the late James Chalmers, as inventor of the adhesive stamp. And be it further

“Resolved, that the congratulations of this Association be extended to Mr. Patrick Chalmers for the success his untiring efforts have attained in establishing beyond doubt an important historic fact. And be it further

“Resolved, that the secretary be ordered to forward a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, and have the same published in the official journal.”

The first resolution is not very clear, because it appears uncertain whether “the proof by living witnesses” is to precede the recognition of the claim, or whether the proof has already been furnished and deemed sufficient; but from the context we should suppose that it is in this latter sense that it is to be read. It should also be noticed that the resolution endorses the claim of Mr. James Chalmers as “inventor of the adhesive stamp.” This is in accordance with the title of the first pamphlet published by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, though he has subsequently changed it to the “adhesive postage stamp,” possibly for the very good reason that Mr. Whiting had for many years previously to 1839 been manufacturing patent medicine stamps for the government. If, however, the claim be for the invention of the adhesive stamp as applied to postage, and that this is taken as proved by “living witnesses,” we confess that we have looked through the pages of Mr. P. Chalmers’ pamphlets from 1880 to the present time in vain for any reliable evidence; but we have read a great deal of real documentary evidence, which leads us to believe that Mr. James Chalmers had about as much to do with the invention of the adhesive postage stamp as with that of sticking-plaster, which we know was discovered prior to the earliest time assigned to the hatching of the bantling of Mr. James Chalmers, which in due time had an end put to its existence by consignment to the waste-paper basket of the Treasury. Had our American friends gone a little deeper into the history of the adhesive postage stamp, we think they would have found another person who ought to have been honoured. It would take us too long to examine all the *desiderata* of the Treasury before

"My Lords" came to a decision respecting the adoption of stamps; but it will suffice to say that one was the production of such stamps as would afford the greatest protection against forgery, and above all that each class should be reproduced from one original die. The latter difficulty was solved in the case of the Mulready envelopes by stereotyping. It was also solved in the case of the embossed envelopes by die-sinking. The problem was, How could it be solved in the case of adhesive stamps? a better mode of solution being sought than that proposed by Mr. Sievier. The invention of an American solved the problem. Jacob Perkins, born in Massachusetts about 1766, invented a mode of softening steel and hardening it again, as also a process for transferring an engraving from steel to steel, thus enabling the same engraving to be multiplied *ad infinitum*. He came to England in 1819, bringing these inventions with him, as also a third consisting of improvements in the Rose engine, and with such recommendations as made him hope to be employed by the Bank of England. He however failed in this, but became connected with Mr. Joshua B. Bacon, and the firm built up a large business, principally as bank-note engravers. He never took out patents for his inventions, and died in 1849, after seeing them applied to the manufacture of postage stamps, which ought to make his name famous for all time, as his special invention is still employed in the production of the beautiful work of the American Bank Note Company. His partner, Mr. Joshua B. Bacon, made use of all the three inventions in the production of the adhesive postage stamp, and solved the problem. The very look of it inspired the public with confidence. It was a penny bank-note in miniature. The American people have reason to be proud of the man who could give effect to what were previously but floating ideas. If any one will give himself the trouble to examine closely into history, he will find that there was no lack of idealistic stamps, but we contend that had it not been for Jacob Perkins the adhesive stamp would have been a comparative failure until the typographic system was applied to its manufacture in 1849. When the Convention meets next year in Jacob Perkins's home of Boston, we hope its members will repair their shortcomings, and give due honour to their countryman. They will make no mistake there, as Mr. P. Chalmers tries to induce us to believe we have made in honouring Sir Rowland Hill as the author of the uniform penny postage, which he says would have been a failure without the inventive genius of his father, but which, we say, owes no small portion of its first vitality to the invention of Jacob Perkins, applied to the particular object by Mr. J. B. Bacon.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bulgaria.—The stock of the single post cards of 5 stotinki, with inscriptions in green, employed for the interior, being exhausted, a fresh issue was made in July last, in which the first line of the inscription has been altered from what signified "Open communication" to "Postal Card." The alteration has not been extended to the frame, in which the words remain as before.

Post Card. 5 stotinki, green on white; *new inscription.*

Canada.—The *Phil. Jour. of America* reports that it has recently seen half stamps that had evidently done postal duty, and were claimed to be provisional issues. The *Canadian Postal Guide* declares that "a mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half, is not recognized in payment of postage." These half stamps are therefore not recognized officially, and have no philatelic value.

Colombia.—We have received a reply card corresponding to the single one of which we gave an engraving in our July number. Like its predecessor, mentioned in our May number, it is hinged at the top, and the impression is on the first and fourth sides.

P. U. Card. 2+2 centavos, black on dark buff.

Congo.—We cannot congratulate either the designer or the engraver who produced the stamp the design of which is annexed. The centre is intended for a portrait of King Leopold II. We have only seen the 50 centimes, but one of 1 franc is also reported of a similar design. The effect is very poor, and the printing muddly. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 15.



Adhesives. 50 centimes, chocolate-brown.
1 franc, lilac.

Denmark.—*Aalborg.*—The 20 öre, black and green, of 1886 has been surcharged in red, with a large numeral of "3," occupying the whole of the inner oval, and with the same numeral over the figures of value below. We also received at the same time a new value of 3 öre, in which the arms are enclosed in a circular band, bearing the same inscription as in the stamps of 1886. The circular design is at the top of the upright rectangle, and under it is the value "3 öre," in two lines in a shield. The design of the 1 öre has been modified. The upper inscription is no longer in capitals, but is "Bypost Aalborg." The impression of these stamps is on plain white paper, and the perforation 11½. The 1 öre is also found imperforate.

Adhesives. 1 öre, yellow-green; *imperforate.*
1 " " *perforated 11½.*
3 " scarlet "

Copenhagen.—The *Timbre-Poste* mentions the issue, on the 13th July last, of a stamp of 2 öre for circulars. It somewhat resembles the 3 öre of 1884; but above the forked thunderbolts there is the inscription CIRCULAIRE MARKE in two lines. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 2 öre, blue.

Viborg.—Two stamps of 1 and 2 öre have been issued of a fresh design, which, as our readers will see, dates from an early period in the history of the world. Within a colourless central disc are figures of Adam and Eve under a tree, round the stem of which a serpent is entwined. Above this disc is a crown; and the whole is on a horizontally-lined ground within a horseshoe-shaped band, inscribed VIBORG BYPOST OG PAKKE EXPEDITION, with the value, ÖRE 2 ÖRE, on a scroll below. On a straight horizontal tablet at the foot is CIRKULAIRE MERKE.

We have received another stamp, one of 3 öre, in which the design consists of a circular band in the upper part, carrying the inscription VIBORG BYPOST, &c., below which is BREVMERKE on a solid straight tablet, followed on another straight uncoloured tablet by ÖRE, with “3” on each side in double-lined circles, and “Bude udlejes” on a curved tablet below. Within the circular band bearing the inscription is a shield on a solid ground of colour, on which is a representation of two figures, which we suppose to be Adam and Eve, sitting in sedilia. The impression of these stamps is on plain white paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. 1 öre, brown. | 2 öre, blue. | 3 öre, green.

We learn from a contemporary that a card has been issued by this bypost with a Greek-pattern frame, in which is the inscription VYBORG BYPOST. The title, BREV-KORT, is followed by four dotted lines for the address, with “Til” before the first. In the upper right angle is “3 ÖRE,” indicating where the stamp of that value is to be placed.

Equator.—In our August number we chronicled an envelope of 5 centavos, with a stamp bearing French inscriptions, and another of 10 centavos, where the inscriptions on the stamp were in Spanish. We have now received the former on white laid paper, and the latter on blue laid. The 5 centavos with Spanish inscriptions, as shown in the engraving given in August, is also found on blue, orange-yellow, and straw laid. Size, 140×81 mm. We have therefore the following additions:

<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 centavos,	dark blue on white laid ;	French inscriptions.
	5	“ “	blue laid ; Spanish “
	5	“ “	orange-yellow laid “ “
	5	“ “	straw laid “ “
	10	“ red	blue laid “ “

French Colonies.—We are informed that the whole of these stamps have been reprinted, from the Eagle series of 1859 down to those of the current type, which are no longer in use. It appears that this reprinting was made a short time since, when a former minister was at the head of the Post-office, and was done at the

instance of several collectors, who were unable to find unused specimens. Naturally some of these have found their way into the hands of dealers, and collectors may not now find it very difficult to be accommodated with the 3 centimes, ochre on yellow, and the 25 c.; black on pink, and even with a 3 centimes, grey on grey-white. The stamps are imperforate. They may be distinguished from the originals by the gum, which, in the case of the reprints, is quite white; while in the originals it is of a greyish tinge.

We believe that the 1, 2, and 5 fr. unpaid letter-stamps, in black, belong to the same lot. These, as we have before stated, were never issued in the Colonies, and though obliterated specimens are to be met with yet, these were exported, and the effacing marks were applied *par complaisance*.

Martinique.—We annex an engraving of the stamp mentioned in our last.

A correspondent forwards us a specimen of the 20 c., brick-red on green, with the numeral applied twice.

Adhesive. 5 c. on 20 c., brick-red on green, doubly surcharged with "5."



Hawaiian Islands.—In December of last year the *Timbre-Poste* chronicled a vignette, applied by Wells, Fargo, and Co. to the envelopes of 5 and 10 cents for postage through that company to the United States, and which it appears we have omitted to mention. In the centre is a screw steamer with full sails, with a burning mountain in the background to the left. To the left of this picture is a shield amid palms, barrels, and masts, on which is inscribed KINGDOM OF HAWAII. To the right is another shield with stars and stripes, amid pines, masts, &c., inscribed UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Within the vignette at the top is a curved tablet inscribed PAID, and underneath it, on a straight tablet, is WELLS, FARGO, & CO.'S EXPRESS. The impression is in brown.

5 cents, blue on white (interior blue), "Extra letter" size.

10 ,, black ,, "Official" size.

Jhalawar.—This native Indian State in Rajpootana has issued a stamp of the value of a quarter of an anna or one pice, which we have only just received, and of which an illustration shall be given in our next. At present there is but one value. The stamp has been depicted and described in *Der Philatelist* under the title of Jabrapathan, but this is evidently a misnomer for Jhalrapatan, the capital of the State; and the value is wrongly given as one anna. The impression is on white laid paper, and the stamp is not perforated.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, green.

Macao.—The following notice appeared in the *Boletim de Macau* of the 11th August last :

"No. 109.

"Government of the province of Macao, Timor, and its dependencies.

"It being necessary to obviate the inconvenience resulting to the postal service from the want of stamps of the values of 5 and 10 reis as represented to me by the Director of the Post of this colony ;

"I hereby order that 5725 stamps of the value of 80 reis and 6000 stamps of the value of 100 reis shall be altered to the value of 5 reis, and 4000 stamps of the value of 200 reis to the value of 10 reis, and the responsible departments shall give notice of the manner in which these alterations are made. . . .

"Palace of the government at Macao, 9 August, 1887.

"The governor of the province,

"FIRMINO JOSE DA COSTA."

A notice issued subsequently, and dated 11th August, 1887, stated that the transformation had been made by printing the new values in black over the crown, and a black line over the original values.

We have received from Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. specimens of the 100 reis, lilac-grey, and the 200 reis, orange, above referred to, surcharged in black, the one with "5" and the other with "10 REIS," in two lines, and with a bar over the original values.

Adhesives. 5 reis on 100 r., lilac-grey, surcharged in black.
10 ,, 200 r., orange ,, ,,

Mexico.—We have the 5 and 10 centavos of the current type on bluish-white paper, ruled with blue lines about 10 mm. apart. The paper is clearly common office paper, as some stamps have the lines on one side, some on both, while in others there is a marginal double line. The perforation is 6, and of that kind in which the needles do not remove the small discs of paper.

Adhesives. 5 centavos, blue, on blue-lined paper; perf. 6.
10 ,, puce ,, ,, ,,

Monaco.—A correspondent writes us that he has a post card of 10 centimes, on card of the same colour as the French card, bearing the postmark of December, 1886.

Post Card. 10 centimes, chesnut-brown on light violet.

New Republic.—In addition to the values chronicled in our May number with embossed arms, we have received the one shilling, in violet on straw. We also see sixpence and ninepence announced on similar paper.

Adhesives. 6 pence, violet on straw; perf. 11½.
9 ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 shilling ,, ,, ,,

The *Ill. Br. Journal* also announces that the following One Penny dated stamps have been issued with the addition of the embossed stamp. As, however, we hear that the officials will strike off stamps to order, it is probable that any varieties may be had to suit the purchaser's taste.

Adhesives. 1 penny, violet on greenish-blue, and on straw.

In our May number we mentioned that the stamps received by us were in an envelope stamped at the right upper corner with the hand stamp of 2d., dated "4 Jan. 87." We have now received specimens of this envelope of azure-laid size, 224 × 100 mm., and of one of white laid, 145 × 91 mm., with a similar date.

Envelopes. 2 pence, violet on azure-laid.
,, ,, white laid.

Portugal.—The annexed engraving represents the design of the new stamp of 25 reis, the issue of which has been already chronicled.



Sierra Leone.—We recently mentioned that a correspondent had informed us that the One Shilling overprinted in black with "SIERRA 5S LEONE" was intended for revenue purposes. Mr. Campbell sends us confirmation of this in a letter addressed to him from an official source in Sierra Leone, from which it appears that about three years since a revenue stamp ordinance came into operation, and postage stamps were declared usable until other revenue stamps could be obtained. When these arrived, the overprinted ones were withdrawn and all were cancelled by drawing a red ink mark across them. The stamps in question were never issued to the Post-office for sale or as postage stamps, and are purely fiscal.

Another lot of stamps for temporary revenue use, consisting of One Penny, Threepence, Sixpence, and One Shilling, were printed in England from the postal stamp dies and were sent out; but as the proper revenue stamps were expected so shortly, they were *never issued*.

South Australia.—There seems to be some confusion as to the real colours of the new issue of the higher values of the postage and revenue stamps of the design depicted in our March number. The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the £10 as milky-blue. We chronicled it as "gold," and we had the specimen before our eyes. We now give the latest version of the colours of those not already chronicled from the last number of the *Ill. Br. Journal*, with which must rest the responsibility for any errors.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	10 shillings, green.
	15 " yellow-brown.
	£1, blue.
	£2, brown.
	£2 10s., red-brown.
	£3, olive.
	£4, yellow.
	£5, steel-blue.
	£15, silver-bronze.
	£20, lilac pink.



Straits Settlements.—We annex illustrations of the two surcharged stamps described in our last.



United States.—Referring to the paragraph contained in our last under this head, we extract the following from the *Phil. Journal of America*:

"The new stamped envelopes have been issued, and a change in the colours of the 2 and 3 cents has been made. The following circular explains itself:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

"Office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

"Washington D.C., August 15, 1887.

"On or about the 12th September, 1887, the following changes in the series of ordinary postage stamps will be made :

"The colour of the 2 cent stamp will be green instead of the present colour, metallic-red.

"The colour of the 3 cent stamp (issues of which are still to be made to some of the larger Post-offices) will be vermilion instead of green.

"About the same time the following changes will be made in the embossed stamps on stamped envelopes :

"The 1 cent stamp will be printed from a new die, of the head of Franklin, after the bust of Caracci.

"The 2 cent stamp will be green instead of metallic-red, and will contain the head of Washington from a new die after Hovdon.

"The 4 cent stamp will be carmine instead of green.

"The 5 cent stamp will be dark blue instead of chocolate-brown, and will contain the head of Grant instead of that of Garfield.

"The 30 cent stamp will be brown instead of black.

"The 90 cent stamp will be purple instead of carmine.

"In addition to these changes, the border around the 1, 2, 4, and 5 cent embossed stamps will be somewhat different from the borders now used ; the following being a description of the new designs : On the upper portion of an elliptical band, between two serrated lines, are the words 'United States Postage' in white letters ; on the lower portion are words in the same style of lettering indicating the denomination, which is also shown by an Arabic numeral in a shield at the bottom. The upper and lower portions of the band are separated by an eight-pointed rosette on each side of the stamp.

"The stamped envelopes will be unchanged as to colours and quality of paper, and as to denominations and prices. . . .

"H. R. HARRIS,

"Third Assistant Postmaster-General."


We may also expect changes in the 4, 5, and 10 cent adhesives, as new dies are being made. The only change will be in the inscription "United States Postage," except in the 5 cent stamps, which will have the head of Grant instead of Garfield. The colours will be : 4 c., carmine ; 5 c., dark blue ; and 10 c., dark chocolate.

We have received the 2 cents, which fully sustains the reputation of the American Bank Note Company.

Adhesive. 2 cents, green ; perforated 12.

Victoria.—The annexed engraving represents the stamp modified, as described in our August number.

We are glad to see that on the post cards of One Penny, issued on the 4th July last, the following notice has been substituted for that on the previous issue (see vol. viii., p. 143) :

" This Card may pass through the Post without additional postage to any of the following Colonies ; namely, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia ; but an additional One Penny stamp must be affixed if addressed to New Zealand or Fiji."

In other respects there is no change.

Post Card. 1 Penny, purple-brown on buff ; varied notice.

POST CARDS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

BY A "POST CARD COLLECTOR."

(Continued from page 100.)

MARTINIQUE.

MAY, 1882.

PLAIN medium-sized card, 138 × 90 mm.; inscription at top in three lines.

1. MARTINIQUE., with an ornamental dash beneath.

2. CARTE POSTALE.

3. Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse.

Then two ruled lines for address, the 1st preceded by "M."

Black impression on rose-coloured (shades) card. (Reverse white.)

No value.

Variety 1. Ornament under MARTINIQUE is in the middle.

,, 2. ,, ,, is to right.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

Medium-sized card, 130 × 87 mm.; inscription at top in five lines.

1. MARTINIQUE., with small dash beneath.

2. CARTE POSTALE.

3. Prix pour l'intérieur de la Colonie . . . 10 centimes.

4. Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'Union

5. ou assimilés aux pays de l'Union . . . 10 centimes.

Four ruled lines for address, the

1st preceded by "M."

3rd ,, "a."

4th ,, Département }
ou
Pays. }

To right and left instructions reading upwards, and in upper right corner space for stamp. All within a Greek-patterned frame (118 × 73 mm.).

Black impression on blue, green, and yellow-green. (Reverse white, azure-white, or buff.)

No value.

Type 1. The right-angled parallelogram in right upper corner is vertical.

,, 2. ,, ,, is horizontal.

Variety a. Type 1. Yellow-green card. (Reverse white.)

,, b. ,, 2. ,, ,, (,,)

,, c. ,, 1. Yellow-green thick paper. (Reverse white.)

,, d. ,, 2. ,, ,, (,,)

,, e. ,, 1. Bluish-green ,, (,,)

,, f. ,, 2. ,, ,, (,,)

,, g. ,, 1. ,, ,, (Reverse azure-white.)

,, h. ,, 2. ,, ,, (,,)

,, i. ,, 1. ,, ,, (Reverse buff.)

,, k. ,, 2. ,, ,, (,,)

Many of these cards are found cut close to the frame, and measuring only 122 × 76 mm.

JANUARY, 1885.

Medium-sized card, 128 × 87 mm.; same design as previous issue, but inscription at top in three lines only.

1. MARTINIQUE.

2. CARTE POSTALE.

3. Prix pour l'intérieur de la colonie . . . 10 centimes.

Black impression on yellow-green and on blue-green.

No value.

Type 1. The lower left corner ornament forms a right-angled parallelogram.

,, 2. ,, ,, forms a Greek.

<i>Variety a.</i>	<i>Type 1.</i>	No value, on yellow-green card. (Reverse white.)
" <i>b.</i>	" <i>2.</i>	" " "
" <i>c.</i>	" <i>1.</i>	No value, on blue-green card. (" ")
" <i>d.</i>	" <i>2.</i>	" " " (" ")

POSTAL UNION.—JANUARY, 1885.

Same size and design as previous issue, but four lines of inscriptions.

1. Same as previous issue.

2.

3. Prix pour tous les pays compris dans l'Union

4. ou assimilés aux pays de l'Union . . . 10 centimes.

Two types, as in issue 1884. Black impression on pink.

No value.

<i>Variety a.</i>	<i>Type 1.</i>	Pink card (shades). (Reverse white.)
" <i>b.</i>	" <i>2.</i>	" (" "). (" ")

SENEGAL.

SEPTEMBER (?), 1884.

Medium-sized card, 125 × 90 mm.; inscription at top in five lines.

1. SÉNÉGAL ET DÉPENDANCES, with two long parallel lines beneath.

2. CARTE POSTALE., with dash beneath.

3. PRIX pour la FRANCE, l'ALGERIE, les COLONIES FRAN-

4. CAISES et les PAYS ÉTRANGERS avec lesquels l'échange des

5. Cartes postales est autorisé : 10 centimes.

Five ruled lines for address.

1st preceded by "M."

4th " "a."

5th " Département }
" ou
" Pays. }

To right and left instructions, and in upper right corner a rectangle for stamp. All within a fancy frame (115 × 78 mm.).

Black impression on deep blue-green card.

No value.

Variety a. Period after CARTE POSTALE.

" *b.* No period after "

REUNION.

1876.

Medium-sized card, 134 × 84 mm.; inscription at top in four lines.

1. ILE DE LA RÉUNION, with dash beneath.

2. CARTE POSTALE, with dash beneath.

3. Prix 5 centimes pour la même ville ou la circonscription du même bureau.

4. 10 centimes de bureau à bureau, with dash beneath.

Four ruled lines for address, the

1st preceded by M.

4th " "A Saint.

In right upper corner a rectangle for stamp; to left and right instructions.

All within a looped-pattern frame, between two straight lines (131 × 81 mm.).

Black impression on white card.

No value.

Type 1. Ornaments in corner like a trefoil.

a. On very thick white card.

b. On thin azure-white card.

Type 2. Ornaments in corner like Prince of Wales' feathers.

a. On very thick white card.

b. On very thick greenish-white card.

c. On thin azure-white card.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART II.

(Continued from page 139.)

I COME now to the rectangular stamps with a star, or lotus flower, at the top of the oval band. The first question which arises is whether these stamps should, or should not, be divided into local issues for Jummoo and for Kashmir respectively. Tradition assigns the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* stamps in a block of four to Jummoo; but I do not know what foundation this tradition may have, and I should have ventured to disregard it altogether, were it not for the fact that so high an authority as M. Moens has adopted and even amplified it; for he not only catalogues these stamps as special to Jummoo, but he places all the others of similar type under the heading Kashmir, and only allows those of the current types to circulate throughout the State of Jummoo and Kashmir.

Dr. Legrand also supposed that these $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* stamps were for Jummoo, but for the following reasons: He considered them as forming in part a continuation of the same issue as the round stamps. The latter he believed for some time to be 1 *anna*, 4 *annas*, and 12 *annas*, his 1 *anna* being the stamp which is now believed (almost with certainty) to be 4 *annas*. He therefore supposed that the greater rarity of this latter stamp was caused by its being superseded by the rectangular 1 *anna*, and that the rectangular $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* formed an additional value.

Against these suppositions is the fact that all the rectangular stamps of this type have exactly the same inscriptions, with the exception of those denoting the values and dates; and that on all the names *Jummoo* and *Kashmir* are given, both in the Devanagari and in the Persi-Arabic characters, which, as I have shown, was not the case with the round stamps. Again, it would surely have been curious if, as M. Moens' arrangement would make out, an issue for Kashmir was made in 1866 (1923) without any representatives of the two values most commonly used, while at the very same time those two values alone were issued for Jummoo. There is nothing but conjecture to go upon; but it seems to me more probable that the six values dated 1923 all formed part of the same issue for the State of Jummoo and Kashmir, and that the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* stamps, dated 1924, were substituted for those of the earlier date, for reasons which I shall make a guess at later on.

The designs of these stamps also are formed mainly of inscriptions; but there is more attempt at design than in the case of the round stamps. In the centre are characters denoting the values and dates. These are surrounded by an oval inscribed band, with the lotus flower at the top; and this again is enclosed in a rectangular frame, doubled in the spandrels, and with dots between the double lines on the majority of the types.

Commencing with the inscriptions on the oval band, which are the same on all the values, we find them divided into two parts, the upper portion of

the oval bearing the Devanagari inscription, the lower the Persi-Arabic. Translations of these by various authorities agree sufficiently closely to leave no doubt that the Devanagari portion consists of the name of the State—*Jummoo* (and) *Kashmir*, while the Persi-Arabic is practically the same as that on the round stamps—*Dominions* (of the) *Ruler* (of) *Jummoo and Kashmir* (the word "*riyasat*," which is found on the round stamps, is not, I believe, on the rectangular, otherwise the Persi-Arabic inscriptions appear to be the same).

Taking now the inscriptions inside the oval, we find that on the majority of the types they are divided into four lines, or four portions. The first of these denotes the value in Persi-Arabic; the second the date in Arabic figures, similar to those on the Turkish stamps (this portion is absent in certain stamps); the third is the value in Devanagari; the fourth the date in Indian figures, the date in each case being that of the Vikrama Era.

Turning to the individual stamps, we have, as I suggested above, a set of six values, all of the type I have just described, and all dated 1923 (1866 A.D.),

 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

1 anna.



4 annas.



8 annas.

the same date as that on the round stamps. The values and varieties of type are as follows: *Quarter anna*, printed in strips of five varieties in a horizontal row; *half anna* and *one anna*, printed (as a rule) together in square blocks of four, three varieties of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and one of 1 anna; two

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Persi-Arabic characters denoting 2 annas.

annas, in strips of five varieties, arranged similarly to those of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna; and *four annas* and *eight annas*, each printed singly, one type therefore only of each.

There are certain peculiarities noticeable in the arrangement of the inscriptions inside the oval on the various values. On the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna the Arabic date is divided into two parts—"19" on the left, "23" on the right, and between them are three dots, forming part of the word *paou* ($\frac{1}{4}$). The date is similarly placed on the 2 annas. On the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the characters denoting the value occupy some two-thirds of the upper half of the oval,

and the date is crowded together on the right under the group for *neem* ($\frac{1}{2}$). On the 1 *anna*, 4 *annas*, and 8 *annas*, the date is not given in Arabic at all, but only in the Indian figures below.

The peculiar manner in which the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* are printed was recognized at a comparatively early date. Dr. Legrand fully described the group in 1875. It was at first supposed that the 1 *anna* was an *error*; and when this idea was abandoned, it seems to have been the fact that these two values were thus joined together. That gave rise to the tradition that they were intended for a special purpose.

They were not, however, always, I believe, issued together. Some of the earlier specimens received seem to have been $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* in groups of three, with the 1 *anna* removed; and although both values are to be met with in *black*, *blue*, and *red*, the 1 *anna* only is known in *green*, and I have never met with the 1 *anna* in orange, in which the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* is not very uncommon. The more recent impressions (reprints?) of this group were apparently in rather deep *red*, and most of them leave much to be desired in the way of distinctness. I once examined a large sheet, upon which I could only find one block in which the types were at all recognisable. These were printed in oil-colour, and I have a very fine, clearly-printed pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* in *blue*, on the smooth, glossy native paper, I think also in oil. But all my other specimens are in colour that is very soluble in water.

These stamps must have continued in use for some years in *red*, for they are quite common *used* in that colour; they are rare in any other.

I have stated that the fact of these two values being engraved on the same block attracted attention at an early date; this is not, however, peculiar to these values. The $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* and 2 *annas* of the same issue are also on one block, though I am not aware that they have ever been met with joined together, or ever issued in the same colour. If specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* and 2 *annas* with fair margins be examined, it will be found that along the top of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* and the bottom of the 2 *annas* there is an outer line extending the whole length of the strip; the outer line also runs up the outer side of each of the end stamps of the rows, but no such line is found along the bottom of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* or the top of the 2 *annas*.

Again, specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* may be found with an impression of a portion of a stamp attached at the bottom, which portion will be found to be identical with the top of the 2 *annas* stamp in a corresponding position on the strip of that value. I have before me a strip of each value (reprints or fancy impressions) in *lilac*, also a corner stamp of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, black, with a margin below bearing a portion of an impression such as I have described; and it is plain from the comparison of these that the block contained ten stamps—one row of five $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, and one of five 2 *annas*—with a single-lined frame round the whole.

The same is the case, and can be similarly proved, with the ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* of 1867; the entire block of these consists of twenty-five stamps, of which the bottom row of five are 1 *anna*, and the remainder $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*. I only discovered this fact quite lately by the examination of some recent reprints.

So far all is comparatively plain sailing; I acknowledge that it is an open question whether the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* of the block of four form part of the set of six values or not; but as I am quite unable to solve the question, I must leave it an open one.

The following is a list of the varieties known of these stamps :

1. On thin, rose-coloured, native paper.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black.
- 2 a. „ (?)
- 4 a. „
- 8 a. „

The 2 *anna* is usually chronicled with a (?). I presume it is doubtful whether any specimens of this value exist upon this paper. Is it possible that these are proofs?

2. On greyish native-made paper, with laid lines varying greatly in distinctness. The paper of the earlier impressions is, I think, greyer and less glossy than that of the later ones; but it is difficult to divide the stamps into distinct series by the variations in this paper.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, orange-red.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., orange.
- 1 a., black.
- 1 a., blue.
- 1 a., green.
- 1 a., red, orange-red.
- 2 a., brown-yellow, ochre, olive-yellow.
- 4 a., dull green, yellow-green, emerald-green.
- 8 a., brick-red, vermilion, rose-red.

3. On ordinary white laid paper (1874 to 1876?).

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black.
- 2 a., ochre-yellow (1874).
- 4 a., sea-green, grass-green.
- 8 a., bright red.

The 2 *anna* on this paper was chronicled by Dr. Legrand in 1875; it is catalogued by M. Moens under the date 1874; the other values, I think, are those to which the date 1876 is assigned by M. Moens. I possess the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, 4 *annas*, and 8 *annas*, but I have never seen them used, and I have always rather looked upon them, as well as the following varieties, as philatelic impressions.

4. Thin wove European paper (date?).

- 4a., grey-green.
- 8a., bright red.

Reprints: I presume there is no doubt that these stamps are really obsolete now, and that they have been so for some years.

1881. On the smooth, glossy, native paper.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ a., pale lilac.
- 8 a. „

1886. On white tissue paper.

- 4 a., green.
- 4 a., vermilion.

Is it possible that the 8 *annas* die has been mislaid, and that the 4 *annas* has been struck in *vermilion* as a substitute for the higher value?

It should be noted that the impressions on European laid paper (the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, 4 *annas*, and 8 *annas* at all events), and all the reprints, are in oil-colour, and are much clearer than the great majority of the earlier impressions.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

A MANUAL OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

SIR,—Philatelic literature is each year enriched by fresh publications. Monographs, catalogues, manuals, and periodical publications treating of stamps not only increase in number, but continually rise in importance. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the bibliography of the works relating to stamps has not risen to a sufficiently high level, and that of late years scarcely anything has been written on this subject.

We all know that the first attempt at philatelic bibliography was made by the well-known American amateur, Mr. John K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, who demonstrated all the interest which a work of such a nature presented.

Later on M. Ph. de Bosredon occupied himself with the philatelic bibliography of France and Belgium, publishing in the *Bulletin de la Société Française de Timbrologie* a catalogue of the publications that had appeared in those two countries, on a plan which might serve as a model for other publications of a like nature. This work was reprinted in 1878, forming the second volume of the *Bibliothèque Timbrologique*. In 1876 Señor M. P. de Figueroa, under the *nom de plume* of Dr. Thebussen, published his *Literatura Filatélica en España*, a work which must have necessitated considerable research, and is of the most interesting nature. Of the few publications treating of stamps that have appeared in Italy, M. Joseph Leoni drew up a list, which may be found in the *Guida Illustrata del Timbrofilo* (Bologna, 1877, vol. ii., Nos. 16, 17).

As regards the English publications, the readers of the *Record* are acquainted with the excellent articles of Mr. Anderson (vol. vii., pp. 78, 89, 113, 130, 146; and vol. viii., p. 23).

I ought also to mention the notes on the German publications, due to Dr. Moschkau, and published in M. Moschkau's magazine (1871, No. 9), and in the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (1874, vol. i., No. 5, p. 38), and which have been reproduced in the work entitled *Geschichte der Briefmarken und der Philatelie* (1878).

The works to which I have referred are certainly of the greatest use to those who desire to study stamps, as also to those who wish to know the history of our science and mark its progress; but it seems to me that it serves also to point out the need of a work on philatelic bibliography couceived on a new plan, and one which I am convinced would be attended with the best results.

I will now endeavour to explain my idea. In the work which I propose should be undertaken, the titles should be set out of all the special works (I do not speak of general catalogues) treating of stamps and of the principal articles in the various stamp magazines. I think I ought to show the way in which the work should, in my opinion, be arranged. I would divide it into two parts—the first general, and the other special. The first part would have reference to what relates to stamps, their collection, their history, &c. To give an example: Under the heading of "Arrangement of a Collection" should appear a list of the numerous articles that have appeared on the subject, which should be classified in chronological order, taking care to arrange them according to the languages in which they were written. Side by side with the mention of each work, or the title of any article or notice, the name of the author and the date and place of publication should be mentioned; and in case of the titles of articles, the magazines in which they appeared.

In the general part should also be noted the references to essays on the importance of collections regarded under different points of view; on the various systems put forth for mounting stamps, envelopes, and post cards; on the paper employed in the manufacture of stamps; the water-marks; the questions raised on the subject of colours; the perforations; the choice of used or unused specimens, and many other points.

The second part of the work, which to my mind would be by far the most interesting, especially to advanced collectors, to those who apply themselves to particular work on certain stamps, and to editors of catalogues, should contain, under the name of each country that had issued stamps, a list of what had been written with reference to the stamps of this particular country, arranged in chronological order, and grouped (as I explained for the general part) according to the various languages in which the articles or treatises appeared.

Is it necessary to dwell upon the use and importance of such a work? Of this one might easily be convinced, if we consider that collectors for some time past are tending towards selecting certain parts, instead of collecting universally. For such collectors it would be of the highest interest to know, by means of a complete and careful bibliography, what special works they ought to consult, and what articles there are treating of the class of stamps they are occupying themselves with; while if an amateur does not confine himself to collecting, but wishes to write a monograph, or a series of articles on the subject, the bibliographical manual that I propose will show him the condition of the literature on the subject or question, and he need not waste his time in referring to the tables of contents in the stamp journals to ascertain if the points on which he is occupied have been the subject of any previous notices. He will only have to refer to the writings which he finds cited. I may also add that a reference to the work would show what stamps had or had not been studied, so that philatelists would know what they would most prefer to investigate. Another advantage of the work would be to prevent any article published in a little-known journal remaining unknown to the majority of philatelists.

I will now give an example to confirm what I have stated. A short time since the German philatelic journals indulged in a long discussion on the subject of mounting stamps on movable sheets, and M. Bierbach, a philatelist of Berlin, had sheets of white cardboard manufactured, with a framing graduated at distances of $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The object of these marks of graduation in the framing was to facilitate the placing of the stamps in straight and exactly parallel lines, but they presented to the eye a disagreeable effect. Another German amateur, M. Stimming, had movable sheets with squares printed upon them, to facilitate the arrangement of the stamps. It is almost superfluous to add that the horizontal and vertical lines forming the squares detracted much from the effect produced by the stamps arranged on the sheets. Must we not think that these persons did not know of the excellent articles of Dr. Magnus, which appeared in the *Gazette de Timbres* (1872-73, vol. i. p. 84, 95, 108, 120), wherein he propounded a system, the most simple, for arranging stamps without even the need of making a pencil or any other mark on the sheets?

I could multiply examples to evidence the utility and importance of such a bibliographical work fashioned after the manner I have suggested. There were doubts as to the nature of the Land-Post stamps of Baden. I may confine myself to citing two English writers on the question. Dr. Gray, in his *Catalogue* (6th edition, 1875) calls them "unpaid letter stamps," while the late Mr. Pemberton, in the *Stamp Collector's Handbook* (2nd edition, 1878), calls them "Rural stamps." An article in the *Bulletin de la Société française de Timbrologie*, vol. ii. 1879, p. 12, gives a copy of the official decree authorising the issue of these stamps, which proves that they are "Unpaid letter stamps," and that they were issued in September, 1862. After the publication of this article one would have thought that there would have been an agreement as to the nature of this series of stamps, and yet M. Moens, in his excellent catalogue, calls them "*Timbres des postes rurales*," and Major Evans, ordinarily so scrupulously exact, makes the same mistake in his *Philatelic Handbook*, published in 1885. I need not remark that if the compilers of catalogues could find their labours simplified by a good bibliography, their task would be easier and mistakes more readily avoided.

As I have spoken of Major Evans, I must not omit to mention that in the able notes, so numerous in his *Catalogue* and his *Handbook*, he frequently

cites, especially on doubtful points, such as such book or article as his authority. The same thing was done by the late Ferdinand Mayer, and more rarely by other authors.

Once that the bibliographical manual was published, it would become so much the more useful if the Philatelic Societies, following the example given by the *Deutsche Philatelisten Verein* of Dresden, would decide to place at the disposal of the members, on payment of some fixed sum, the publications forming their library, which might thus become circulating, for which purpose it would naturally be necessary to draw up and distribute a list of the publications belonging to the Society.

In the account of a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society of London, I read that the books composing its library will be placed in a book-case accessible to the members that attend the meetings.

It would be difficult for one person to undertake such a work. In order to succeed well, a knowledge of the principal languages and the possession of a very rich library of works on stamps are necessary. This rather tends to show that the work ought to be undertaken by one of the principal Philatelic Societies in which several members would collaborate in the compilation.

I should be very glad if the idea which I wished to explain may be favourably received and acted upon, and I hope if any discussion arise upon it that the editor of the *Philatelic Record* will have the kindness to reserve a place for it in that journal. If, on the other hand, the question is left only in the condition of a project, I shall not regret that I have tried in these lines to make the importance of it appreciated.

MODENA, August, 1887.

EMILIO DIENA.

THE STAMPS OF MEXICO.

SIR,—I find the following varieties of this interesting country in my collection, which do not appear in either MM. Caillebotte's excellent article on this country, or Mr. Lockyer's additions thereto :

1864 *Issue*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ real (213), 1865, Mexico. | 2 reals (77), 1860. | 2 reals (122), 1860.

1868 *Issue*.

25 c., Guanajuato, surcharged twice. | 25 c., Mexico, surcharged twice.

1874 *Issue*. *Figures wide apart. Errors in date.*

10 c., Tampico, with 40 . 81. | 25 c., Monterrey, with 28 . 50.

1878 *Issue*. *Figures close together.*

25 c., Mexico, 5480, surcharged twice.

50 c. „ 5483, Mexico surcharged twice, one inverted.

1879 *Issue*.

25 c., Mazatlan, 4781 instead of 2781.

1882 *Issue*.

12 c., Mexico, 8354 instead of 5483. | 24 c. Mexico, 8354 instead of 5483.

1882 *Issue*. *Figure in oval.*

3 c., carmine, 1683, surcharged twice.

3 c. „ 383, „ thrice.

6 c., blue, 5128 inverted.

6 c. „ 5582 „

At the bottom of the 2 c. and 3 c. of this issue there appears the word "PENA" in small letters. This is sometimes absent on the 2 c.

I may also add that I possess a specimen of the 5 c., orange, 1879 issue, with the letter G in the same type as the letter A usually found on the Puebla stamps of this issue. Can any collector inform me the meaning thereof?—Yours faithfully,

W. DORNING BECKTON.

IRLAM'S O' TH' HEIGHT, MANCHESTER,
September 19th, 1887.

Obituary.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. Leonidas W. Durbin, Philatelist and Stamp Dealer of Philadelphia, which occurred on August 13th, at Burlington, N.J. He had not only obtained a high reputation as a philatelist, but also as a dealer, in which latter capacity many of our readers can fully testify to his perfect honesty and honourable character.

Mr. Durbin was born at Rising Sun, Ind., in 1849, and had at the time of his death nearly completed his 38th year. When only twelve years of age he obtained a position as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and served in that capacity till the close of the war in 1865; he then removed with his parents to St. Louis, where he was clerk in a banking-house for two years; and in 1868, at the age of nineteen, he commenced his stamp business in connection with Mr. Mason, a coin and stamp dealer. As his connection increased he changed his place of business more than once, until he finally removed to Library Street, in the building of the American Bank-Note Company. In 1875 he commenced the publication of the *Philatelic Monthly*, which had at the time of his death nearly completed its thirteenth volume, only one number being wanting, that of July of this year. His price *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, of which sixteen editions have been published, was known far and wide, as also his *Catalogue of Post Cards*, now in its seventh edition. He also published Dr. Horner's *History of the Stamped Envelopes of the United States*, a work of great value, now out of print.

Mr. Durbin was one of the first to assist in the organization of the American Philatelic Association, the presidency of which was urged upon him; but he refused to allow his name to be put forward, and accepted the office of treasurer, the duties of which he performed with the greatest satisfaction.

During 1886 he suffered from a severe attack of bronchitis, from which he never thoroughly recovered, and since the spring of the present year he was in very indifferent health, losing strength continually until the end came.

Notes and Queries.

G. W. N. H.—However particular a description may be, we can offer no opinion about stamps without seeing them; but from what you say about your Greek stamp of 25 lepta it is no doubt a fiscal one, as that value only exists, we believe, in the ΤΑΧΕΙΟΣ stamps. Your other stamp is one of the 1001 Berlin locals.

The first series of Odense stamps was issued in 1885.

You ask, What is a "Plate number?" It is the registered number of the plate from which a stamp was printed, and was repeated on each stamp during a certain period on all the stamps issued by the English Post-offices. The system is now changed.

S. B.—We have frequently found French stamps on letters from China and Japan. We have always considered them to have been used by French officials there who dispatch letters by the French mail.

KENNETH R. SANDERSON.—We are obliged by your communication, but the Circular of the Postmaster-General was already in Type.

ARMINIUS.—We refer you to the letter of Signor Diena in our present number, which treats of the matter you write to us about.

TOPSY-TURVIES.—Our correspondent informs us that he has found the following Plates of One Penny, from which copies with inverted watermarks have been printed, in addition to those mentioned in our last, viz.: 127, 152, 167, 169, 174, 175, 177, 179, 192.

MADAGASCAR LABELS.—We have seen a letter from H. B. M. Consul at Tamatave, addressed to Mr. Campbell in reply to one enclosing an extract from the *Timbre-Poste*, No. 296. This letter, we think, fully supports the views we have expressed concerning these labels. The consul writes that "the labels were issued at Antananarivo; they never were postage stamps in the usual sense of the word, but receipt stamps. The mail at Antananarivo sends letters to the coast from many outlying villages, whence the transmission of money in payment of postage is attended with considerable risk and inconvenience. To obviate this, and also to save trouble in weighing the cut dollars which form the Malagasy coin, labels representing various postal charges were instituted and issued by the Vice-Consul at Antananarivo, to be sold for affixing to letters and parcels for the coast. The labels were torn off at the Vice-Consulate, being there regarded merely as receipts for money paid for the transmission of mail matter to Tamatave. The Consular postmark on the letter or packet (answering to an ordinary postmark) franked it to the coast; the receipt label had nothing to do with the matter beyond the Vice-Consulate at the capital. Hence the Consul here at Tamatave could have no knowledge of labels affixed and detached at Antananarivo, 200 miles off. Up to the date of your first letter on the subject I had never seen a specimen of the stamp you asked me to send you, and therefore naturally confessed my ignorance on the subject." The letter then states how the Consul accidentally became acquainted with the existence of the labels, and proceeds to say that "a few months ago I began to receive such numerous applications from all parts of the world for the labels in question (often accompanied by considerable remittances), that I saw that a trade in stamps of which I had no knowledge was growing up, and seeing equally well—what M. Moens apparently cannot see—that fraud might arise therefrom, I, upon enquiry, ordered their issue to cease. Fraud was possible for this very simple reason. If labels issued *only as receipts for monies received for postal work* be exported in large quantities to supply dealers, it is obvious that the profit on such labels is fraud unless officially accounted for. M. Moens is incorrect on two other points. First, I am a Consul, and not a Consul-General; and, secondly, Consular matters in Madagascar being entirely under my control, I could and did forbid the further issue of the labels. Any labels issued since I suppressed their use are therefore what I asserted them to be—*forgeries*."

After this letter collectors of *postage* stamps may chant a requiem over the Madagascar labels.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

No. 106.



IN our August number we published a copy of the official notice that appeared in the *Gazette* of New South Wales of November 3rd, 1838, announcing the issue of stamped covers on the 1st of that month. We have waited to see whether any of our correspondents or contemporaries would have made any remarks on the peculiar interest which we think attaches to these covers; but with one notable exception, that of the *Timbre-Poste*, we have seen nothing. Under these circumstances, therefore, we will offer a few remarks to our readers which strike us from a perusal of the notice itself; for though the existence of the stamped covers in question has been known since 1869, by a paper read to the London Philatelic Society by its then President, Sir D. Cooper, yet we think that their interest as an historical postal fact appears to have been somewhat overlooked.

It will be remembered that it was in February, 1837, that Sir Rowland Hill published his famous pamphlet on "Post Office Reform." At that time the Committee of Post Office Inquiry, consisting of Lords Bessborough, Taunton, and Seymour, was occupied in examining into the condition of the twopenny post, and Sir Rowland Hill with others was called before the Commissioners to give evidence as to the practicability of establishing a uniform rate of one penny for letters under an ounce weight within the metropolitan district covered by the twopenny post, as also for employing covers or stamps for the use of those who chose to avail themselves of the reduced rate.

Sir George Gipps arrived in Sydney as Governor on the 23rd February, 1838. He therefore was doubtless acquainted with the postal agitation in England, then at its height, as also with the report of the Commissioners on the twopenny post; and, what is more, he found an enterprising Postmaster-General in office whose

heart and soul were in his work, and who was only desirous of extending postal accommodation. There was also no "circumlocution office" to hamper him, and it is therefore not surprising to find him sanctioning, some few months after, the adoption of the identical recommendations made to the English Government by the Committee in July, 1837, but which were not carried out because a larger and more comprehensive scheme was under consideration. The evidence given by Mr. Raymond, the Postmaster-General of New South Wales, before the Committee of the Legislative Council in 1849, shows that the charge for letters delivered in Sydney was one penny when stamps were used, twopence without the prepaid stamps, but that there had always been a difficulty in inducing the public to make use of the stamps, though the system had been gradually working its way. It must be, however, taken into account that the twopenny post itself was not much used. Sydney was then only a moderate-sized town. The population was probably under 30,000 when the new system was commenced, and not more than 40,000 when Mr. Raymond gave his evidence in 1849, and the majority of the letters were delivered by hand; for there was only one Post-office, and it was most frequently as easy to deliver them at the residence of the addressees as at the Post-office. But the fact remains; viz., that as early as the 1st November, 1838, the prepayment of postage by the sender by means of stamped covers was in existence, although it was not adopted in England till February, 1840, and *under similar conditions*. The editor of the *Timbre-Poste*, referring to this *Gazette* notice, evidently sees the signification of this issue in its precedence over the English. On one point of his criticism we are disposed to agree with him, that the envelope mentioned by Major Evans was probably *not* manufactured out of a stamped sheet; for we understand that a stamp has been seen on an addressed portion of a sheet of laid paper, in which the *vergeures* were slanting, which points to the paper having been part of an envelope. We fail, however, to agree with him in drawing from the use of the words "stamps *or* covers" in the notice of the 4th January, 1841, headed "Stamped Covers," any inference that stamps were issued which might be affixed to letters. We printed the notice accurately from a copy sent from Sydney, but there might be an error in transcription from the original, and "stamps *or* covers" *might* be "stamped covers." We hear that the great work on the stamps of Oceania by the

Philatelic Society of London, on which the President, Vice-President, and others have been so long engaged, is on the point of publication, and we shall probably then see if there is any ground for believing that any but these stamps, impressed on covers or envelopes, were used in Sydney prior to the issue of the adhesives of 1850.

With respect to our observation regarding the recent forgeries of these stamps it may be added, that in the illustration published in the stamp journals of 1869 the name was *intentionally* spelt SIDNEY, and the forgers of the first lot, as has been seen, fell into the trap.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Bavaria.—The *Timbre-Poste* reports that the post cards of 3 pf., 10 pf., and the reply cards of 5 pf., bear the date of 87.

Post Cards. 3 pfennig, yellow-green on buff; hor. wmk.; date 87.

10	"	carmine	"	"	"
5+5	"	violet on grey	"	vert. wmk.	"

British Bechuanaland.—The postage and revenue stamps mentioned in our September number were not issued until the latter half of October, the proclamation authorizing their use for the double purpose not being promulgated till that time. In addition to those previously chronicled, the following stamps of Twopence and Fourpence, similar in type to the One Penny, as also stamps of 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., in similar type to the One Shilling, have been issued:

Adhesives. 2 pence, purple; watermarked "Orb;" *perf.* 14.

4	"	"	"	"
2	shillings,	green	"	"V.R."
2	"	6 pence	"	"
5	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"

This supply has been further supplemented by the addition of the current English Halfpenny adhesive, surcharged, in black, with BRITISH between the upper border and the circle, and with BECHUANALAND between the circle and the lower border, as well as by a consignment of postal stationery, taken from the home issue, and over-printed with BRITISH BECHUANALAND in black.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, vermilion-red.

Postal Union Card. One Penny, brown on buff.

Wrappers. Halfpenny & One Penny, red-brown on whitey-brown.

Registration Envelopes. 2 pence, blue. Sizes G, I, and K.

Bulgaria.—The unpaid letter stamps of 5 and 50 stotinki have been issued perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 stotinki, orange-yellow; *perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
50 " blue "

Ceylon.—We have to thank Messrs. Rusbridge and Co. for sending us the definitive envelope of Five Cents. The design is similar to that of the Four Cents which has been so unmercifully surcharged. The envelope is of white laid paper, and of the ordinary commercial size.

Envelope. 5 cents, French-blue.

The turn now comes for ringing the changes on the registration envelopes of Twelve Cents. The stamp on these is now surcharged **15 CENTS**, in black, in one line.

Registration Envelope. 15 cents, surch. in black on 12 cents, pink.

Colombia.—Two stamps have recently been issued, one of 2 centavos and the other of 20 centavos, with portraits in an oval, inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA in the upper part, and CENTAVOS in the lower part. In the 2 centavos the portrait is that of Marshal Sucre, and the numerals of value are in the four angles. In the 20 centavos is a portrait in profile, to the left, of General Narinos, and the numeral of value is on a tablet covering a portion of the general's uniform. There is a mistake in the inscription in this latter stamp, the B in REPUBLICA being omitted. The impression is on tinted paper, and the stamps are perforated 13½.

Adhesives. 2 centavos, red on pink.
20 " violet on lilac.

Confederate States.—*Greenwood, Va.*—According to the *American Philatelist* a Confederate local for Greenwood has been exhumed from the Virginian soil, which seems to be as prolific in stamps as it is in many other good things. A dealer residing at Catlett, Va., in some old correspondence sent to him, has found five specimens of this stamp, an engraving of which



we annex, and has ascertained from old residents in Greenwood that Mr. J. Bruce, whose signature figures on the stamp, was the postmaster of Greenwood in 1861. In the *American journal* a *fac-simile* is given

of the envelope, with the stamp on it, addressed to another part of Virginia, and with the Greenwood postmark on it. There seems no reason why the stamp should not be genuine, and it comes without any of the loud trumpeting which have attended some resuscitations. We conclude that it is an adhesive, hand-stamped with PAID, and signed by the postmaster, who also affixed the value.

Denmark.—*Randers.*—From the *Timbre-Poste* we learn that, the local post-office having been destroyed by fire, a new set of stamps has been issued. The design shows a warrior in coat of mail, erect, within a sort of arched doorway, round which is the inscription RANDERS BYPOST OG PAKKE-EXPEDITION, and at the foot is the value. The impression is on white paper, and the perforation 12.

Adhesives. 1 öre, brown.
2 " green.
3 " blue.

Adhesives. 5 öre, carmine.
8 " orange.
10 " lilac.

Dutch Indies.—We have the 5 cents in dull pale green, of the same type as the 2 and 2½ cents; that is, the numeral in white, on an engine-turned ground, within a circle. The *Ill. Br. Journal* announces a similar stamp of 1 cent, the numeral being italic. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is 13.

Adhesives. 1 cent, green-grey; *italic numeral*.
5 „, dull pale green.

Faridkot.—We have a new issue of the ¼ anna, in which the principal inscriptions are in a circle, as in that of 1882. The impression is on white paper, and the design is almost identical with that of the former issue.

¼ anna, blue. | ¼ anna, black.

The *Timbre-Poste* mentions that the post-card of ¼ anna, red-brown on buff, surcharged in two lines in black, has no longer the arms in brown, but in black.

Post Card. ¼ anna, red-brown on buff; surch. in black; *arms in black*.

France.—We follow in the wake of our contemporaries in mentioning a large envelope (152 × 122 mm.), which has been issued in Paris, covered back and front with advertisements, except the small spaces reserved for the address in the centre of the front, and in the left upper corner, which bears an impressed stamp of 15 centimes. On the back is a notice that “this envelope can only be sold at 5 centimes.” We see that letter-cards have also been issued under similar conditions. From the notice, one would suppose that these envelopes can be obtained by the public at 5 centimes; but Mr. Campbell, who forwarded us a specimen last month, informs us that the difficulty is *where* to get them at that price. Perhaps it is the advertisers who are the favoured few.

French Colonies.—*French Guiana.*—The *Timbre-Poste* reports the existence of the 2 centimes, red-brown on straw, 1879, with the surcharge in black of “Dec. 1886”—“0.05” cent.

Adhesive. 0.05 c. on 2 c., red-brown.

Martinique.—The same journal states that it has ascertained that the stamps mentioned in our September number are verily and indeed unpaid letter stamps.

Senegal.—Referring to the varieties of the surcharge of “15” on the stamps of 20 centimes, brick-red on green, mentioned *supra*, p. 78, Mr. Marsden has been so good as to send us the arrangement of the sheet of 150 stamps. There are seven varieties, which may be distinguished as follows:

No. 1. The surcharge is in Roman numerals, the “1” having a long slanting up-stroke.

No. 2. The numerals are in block, of 7 mm., tall and narrow, (“condensed sans-serif”) and the “5” has a curved head.

No. 3. The numerals are in block of 5¼ mm., wide (“grotesque”), and the “5” has a straight top.

No. 4. The numerals are in block of 5¼ mm., but narrow (“condensed sans-serif”); the top of the “5” is straight.

No. 5. "Condensed antique," numerals of 7 mm., the "1" having a foot-line and a head-line to the left.

No. 6. Resembles No. 1, but the up-stroke of the "1" is nearly horizontal.

No. 7. Resembles No. 1, but the "1" has a top like a capital I.

The sheet consists of fifteen rows, of ten in a row. The five upper rows are all of No. 1; the sixth row is composed of four of Nos. 2 and 3, and two of No. 4; the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth rows of four of No. 2, and three of Nos. 3 and 4; the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth rows of five of No. 5, one of No. 4, and four of No. 6; and the last row of five of No. 5, one of No. 4, two of No. 6, one of No. 7, and one of No. 6. Variety 1 appears therefore fifty times; variety 2, twenty times; variety 3, sixteen times; variety 4, nineteen times; variety 5, twenty-five times; variety 6, nineteen times; and variety 7, once.

Hungary.—The letter-card of 3 kreuzer has undergone a similar change to that of 5 kr., as mentioned *supra*, p. 46, and is now on blue-grey paper. *Letter-card.* 3 kr., green on blue-grey.

Jhalawar.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp mentioned in our last. The centre figure appears to be that of an Indian dancing-girl, though M. Rodet considers it to represent one of the dancing nymphs who adorn the paradise of Indra. To young people, we think, it will suggest something more allied to a toy.



Lagos.—We have received a single Postal Union card of Penny Halfpenny of the current type, measuring 138 × 88 mm. Also a corresponding reply card, which is a trifle larger, 140 × 88½ mm.

Postal Union Card. 1½ penny, red-brown on light buff; 138 × 88 mm.
1½ × 1½ " " "

Luxemburg.—The *American Philatelist* says that an error has been discovered on the 5 centimes post-card—"nur" being printed as "uur." There is too great a similarity in these letters in the German character, and too indifferent typography, to determine this knotty point. In the latest printing of these cards the cross-stroke in the A in CARTE and POSTALE is horizontal, and not angular as before.

Post Card. 5 c., green on buff; horizontal stroke to A in title.

Mauritius.—Annexed is an engraving of the 13 cents, surcharged with 2 cents, mentioned in our September number.



Mexico.—We have before us a specimen of the 4 reales (1861), black on yellow, surcharged ~~Mexico~~, (1867)! At the same time also we have the Medio real, black on buff; the 4 reales, red on yellow, and black on yellow; and the 8 reales, black on fawn, all of the 1861 type, and without any surcharge. This means that these, and probably

the other values in that series, have been reprinted. We are informed that these reprints hail from New York, and were obtained during the present year. The colour of the paper, except as regards the Medio real, is brighter than before, and the fawn is rather redder.

We have the following envelopes with the watermark of arms in a circle, and with stamps of the type of the adhesives of 1884; size, 140 × 82 mm. :

<i>Envelopes.</i>	4 centavos, vermilion.
	5 ,, blue.
	6 ,, dark brown.

Envelopes of Wells, Fargo, and Co.—Last year we chronicled certain Mexican envelopes bearing the additional imprint of a vignette of Wells, Fargo, and Co., a description of which is to be found at vol. viii. page 6. By the kindness of a correspondent recently returned from Mexico, we are able, from an examination of the specimens collected by him, to reduce this issue into something more orderly than before; and to make the arrangement as perfect as we can, we have borrowed from a list given in the *Philatelic Journal of America*. In February of last year we chronicled one with the Government stamp of 10 centavos in orange-yellow, and the vignette bearing the price of "15 ctvo.," so that we need not refer to this again; but we may observe that it is an error to give this value as 10 + 15 centavos, as in this, and in *all* the other envelopes issued by Wells, Fargo, and Co., in Mexico, the face value of the Government stamp is comprised in the price mentioned on the vignette. The following is a synoptical list of what we find bearing the Government stamp, in *green*, of the late design—an oval within a rectangle, with head in the centre.

1. With inscription below the vignette—"Para cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ (or 1) oz. en la Republica Mexicana exclusivamente."

15 ctvo., with Government stamp of 10 centavos, green on white, with blue inside. Size, 85 × 152 mm., " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." Inscription in violet and in red.

25 ctvo., with Government stamp of 20 c., green on white, with blue inside. Size, 85 × 152 mm., "1 oz." Inscription in red.

Same on white. Size, 99 × 226.

25 ctvo., with two Government stamps of 10 c., green on white. Size, 99 × 226 mm., "1 oz." Inscription in violet.

25 ctvo., overprinted, in violet, on "15 ctvo.," with Government stamp of 20 c., green on white, with blue inside. Size, 85 × 152 mm., "1 oz." Inscription in violet.

2. With inscription below the vignette—"Para Cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ (or 1) oz. à los Estados unidos exclusivamente."

15 ctvo., with Government stamp of 6 c., green on white, with blue inside. Size, 85 × 152 mm., " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." Inscription in violet and in red.

25 ctvo., with Government stamp of 12 c., green on white. Size, 99 × 226 mm., "1 oz." Inscription in carmine.

1 peso, surcharged with a pen, in carmine, on "25 ctvo.," with Government stamps of 3, 20, and 25 c., green on white. Size, 99 × 226 mm., "4 oz." Inscription in red.

3. With inscription below the vignette—"PRECIO.—Para Cartas $\frac{1}{2}$ (or 1) oz. à Europa exclusivamente—20 (or 35) ctvo."

20 ctvo., surcharged in carmine on "15 ctvo.," with Government stamp of 12 c., green on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 , " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." Inscription in carmine.

35 ctvo., surcharged in carmine on "25 ctvo.," with two Government stamps of 12 c., green on white. Size, 99×226 , "1 oz." Inscription in carmine.

Of the current issue of envelope stamps, numeral in an oval, we note the following:

(a) For the interior; inscription as in 1.

15 ctvo., with Government stamp of 10 c., puce on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 mm., " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." Inscription in violet.

25 ctvo., with Government stamp of 20 c., puce on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 mm., "1 oz." Inscription in violet, carmine, and black.

Same on white. Size, 99×226 mm. Inscription in violet and carmine.

50 ctvos., surcharged perpendicularly, in carmine, on "25 ctvo.," with two Government stamps of 20 c., puce on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 mm., "2 oz." Inscription in red.

15 ctvo., with Government stamp of 10 c., scarlet on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 mm., " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." With faulty inscription in carmine, the letters "Pa" wanting.

(b) For the United States; inscription as in 2.

15 ctvo., with Government stamp of 5 c., blue on white, with blue inside. Size, 88×152 mm., " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz." Inscription in violet.

25 ctvo., surcharged "Precio 25 ctvo.," in violet, on "15 ctvo.," with Government stamp of 10 c., puce, on similar envelope, "1 oz." Inscription in violet.

50 ctvos., surcharged perpendicularly, in carmine, on "25 ctvo.," with Government stamp of 20 c., puce on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 mm., "2 oz." Inscription in violet.

1 peso, similarly surcharged on similar envelope, with two Government stamps of 20 c., puce; "4 oz." Inscription in carmine.


(c) For Europe; inscription as in 3.

35 ctvo., surcharged "Precio 35 ctvo.," in carmine, on "15 ctvo.," with Government stamp of 20 c., puce on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 , "1 oz." Inscription in carmine.

35 ctvos., surcharged perpendicularly, in red, on "25 ctvo.," with Government stamp of 20 c., lilac on white. Size, 99×226 , "1 oz." Inscription in carmine.


70 ctvos., surcharged perpendicularly, in carmine, with two Government stamps of 20 c., puce on white, with blue inside. Size, 85×152 mm., "2 oz." Inscription in carmine.

It is probable that there is also an envelope of 20 centavos ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) for Europe; but we have not seen it chronicled.

Natal.—Mr. Lockyer writes us, that for some years past he has had in his collection the Five Shilling stamp watermarked  CC, perforated 14. We mention it because it does not appear to have been catalogued except by him.

Adhesive. 5 shillings, violet-brown; *wmk.*  CC; *perforated* 14.

That servant-of-all-work die showing the head of the Queen in an octagon has been called into use to provide for the Twopenny wants of Natal which, since the value was first found necessary, have been temporarily supplied by surcharging the Three Pence.

It is almost needless to say that the watermark is  C A, and the perforation 14. *Adhesive.* 2 pence, green-grey.

Nepaul.—We have just received a post card made of whity-brown native thick paper, measuring 130×92 mm. Within a single-lined frame are inscriptions in Devanagari in two lines. The first two words on the left in the first line signify NEPAUL SIRCAR; then comes a horse in full trot; and after this POST CARD. The second line contains the instructions, to the effect that only the name of the addressee is to be written on this side. There are other indications on the card where the address is to come. The whole of the above is printed in black. In the right upper angle is a stamp in red, nearly square, with the corners cut off, within which is a circle, with a device within it of a rude description, of which we shall give an engraving in a future number. On a small tablet joined to the bottom of the stamp is the value, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies, which we suppose represents the postage of a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ pie for the card. *Post Card.* $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies, black and red on whity-brown.

Newfoundland.—Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. send us three stamps— $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 1 cent, and 10 cents—two of which, the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 10 cents, are of new design, and the remaining one, of 1 cent, is of the 1880 type in a fresh colour. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent is of small dimensions, and is nearly a square of about $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the design being the head of a Newfoundland dog in a circle, around which is a band, inscribed NEWFOUNDLAND at the top, and HALF CENT at the bottom, the numeral of value, " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on a tablet, separating these two latter words. The 10 cents is a transverse oblong rectangle, and the design resembles the 13 cents of 1866, except that the vessel is schooner-rigged. The stamps are engraved in line, and are printed on plain white paper. The perforation is $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, vermilion.
1 " green.
10 " black.

Norway.—*Drammens.*—Amateurs of the large and ugly in local stamps will be highly gratified with the following stamps announced in *Der Philatelist*. Four values have been issued, size 32×39 mm., printed in black on coloured paper. The old design of the Arms has been magnified, and a bird in full flight, with a letter in its beak, most probably intended for a carrier-pigeon, placed in front. Below, on an up-curved tablet, is JOH. ERIKSEN. In the rectangular frame is DRAMMENS BY & PAKKEPOST, and on a tablet at the foot is the value.

Adhesives. 3 öre, black on yellow; rouletted.
5 " " white " as also roul. vert. and
perf. horizontally.
10 " " blue "
25 " " red "

Nowanuggur.—We have the 3 docra on lemon-yellow laid paper. No wonder our contemporary, the *American Philatelist*, thought there was a muddle in our August number, where we are made to

mention the 2 docra on yellow, and the 3 docra on green, though we have seen them so catalogued. The figures were misplaced; for we have never seen the 2 docra on any other colour than green or yellow-green, nor the 3 docra on anything but lemon or orange-yellow.

3 docra, black on yellow *laid*.

Portugal.—The colour of the 2½ reis journal stamp has been somewhat modified, and is now a greenish-brown in lieu of olive.

Adhesive. 2½ reis, pale greenish-brown.

Puttialla.—The following varieties, in the surcharges of the official stamps, are announced:

Adhesives. ½ anna, green, surch. in red; *surch.* "Service" in small letters in black.

2 annas, blue, surch. in red; *surch.* "Service" in large letters in red.

Roumania.—We have received the unpaid letter stamps of 10 and 30 bani, of the existing type, on plain white paper; perf. 13.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 10 bani, light green; perf. 13.

30 " red-brown "

St. Lucia.—From the *Ill. Br. Journal* we learn that the One Shilling is now in purple and carmine; but whether it is for postal use we are not informed. The impression is on white paper, watermarked ☞ C A, and the perforation 14.

The same journal also announces two newspaper wrappers, with stamps of a Halfpenny and One Penny, of the type of the Queen's head in a circle; paper, whity-brown.

Adhesive. One Shilling, purple and carmine.

Wrappers. ½ penny, dark green on whity-brown.

1 " carmine " "

Santander.—Annexed is an engraving of the new type of the 1 centavo, with the modified inscription of REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamp is not perforated.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, blue; *imperforate*.

United States.—A correspondent has forwarded us specimens of the Government envelopes, all of which are watermarked with 82 and P O D U S in monogram, bearing the following devices impressed upon them:

1. A tablet with the inscription, "PAID OVER ALL THE ROUTES OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.," printed in slate-grey.

2 cents, brown on white. "Extra letter" size.

4 " green " "Extra official" "

2. A representation of an eight-wheeled railway-car, with the panels inscribed, "PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY." Below this is "Paid," and at the left side of the envelope, "RETURN IN 10 DAYS to," the whole impression being in brown.

2 cents, brown on white. "Extra letter" size.

3. The well-known tablet, inscribed "PAID—WELLS, FARGO, AND



CO.'S EXPRESS," with the direction, "OVER OUR LINES IN THE UNITED STATES."

2 cents,	brown on white and amber.	"Commercial" size.
2 "	" "	"Extra letter" "
2 "	" on Oriental buff.	"Official" "
4 "	green on white and amber.	" "

4. The vignette described in a previous number as applied, in green, by Wells, Fargo, and Co., to Mexican envelopes, of which we have—

5 cents,	brown on amber.	"Commercial" size.	Vignette of 10 ctvo.
10 "	" "	"Official" "	" 20 "
10 "	" on white.	" "	" "

The Northern Pacific Express Company and the Pacific Express Company (1 and 2) cover different ground from Wells, Fargo, and Co. (3), and are the only three express companies now using Government stamps in the United States. The envelopes are sold at double the price of the stamp, the excess representing the share of the companies.

With regard to the Government envelopes bearing the Mexican vignette, these are used for correspondence between the United States and Mexico. The value of the Government stamp is included in the price indicated on the Mexican frank.


5. The vignette, in brown, described in our last as applied by Wells, Fargo, and Co., to the envelopes of 5 and 10 cents of the Hawaiian Islands, for postage between these islands and the United States, is also found on United States envelopes of 5 and 10 cents, for franking letters posted in the United States for the Hawaiian Islands.


5 cents,	brown on white.	"Extra letter" size.
10 "	" "	"Official" "

The same correspondent calls our attention to the variation in the tone of colour on the current issue of post cards of 1 cent. In some the colour is chocolate-brown, in others it is chestnut-brown.

Venezuela.—In its number for October last the *Timbre-Poste* published the translation of a contract, dated Caracas, the 20th August last, between the Minister of Public Instruction and Messrs. Aramburn Brothers, lithographers, for the issue of a fresh supply of "escuelas" and other stamps. We have just received one of the "escuelas" of 5 centimos, of a type differing but slightly from that of the same value in the former issue, which we conclude belongs to this new issue. The stamp is very poorly executed, being lithographed in grey-green on plain white paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 5 centimos, grey-green; *new type.*

Virgin Islands.—The *Ill. Br. Journal* reports that the Fourpence has been issued on paper watermarked with  C A, and in brick-red. A new post card of penny halfpenny, with stamp of the Queen's head in a circle, has also been issued, of the size of the foreign post cards of the Mother Country.

Adhesive. 4 pence, brick-red; *wmk.*  C A; *perf.* 14.
Post Card. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " brown on buff; *new type.*

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART II.

(Continued from page 155.)

WE now come to some knotty points; I cannot solve them, but can only indicate them as objects for further research. There are some exceedingly rare types of $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, and there is a more or less scarce type of 1 *anna*, not belonging to any of the well-known blocks or strips, and about which very little is known. These $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* stamps are only known in *black*, the 1 *anna* exists in a variety of colours.

In the collection of the President of the London Philatelic Society was a $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* stamp of the usual design, dated 1923, but not corresponding with any of the three types on the block of four bearing the same date. This stamp is now, I believe, in a collection in Paris, the owner of which I trust will kindly correct me if I am in error as to its description. It had a very small lotus flower at the top, and in other respects agreed closely with the accompanying design, of which it is more than probable that it was the original. I believe the corners were plain—that is, not dotted; and I took a note of it as dated 1923, whereas this illustration is usually given as representing a stamp dated 1924.



The stamp I am describing was in *black*, and, if I am not mistaken as to its date, there can be little doubt that it is of a type of which no minor varieties are known.

Dr. Legrand, in his paper of 1875, to which I have so often referred, describes some $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* stamps (also in *black*) dated 1924. Of these he found three minor varieties, none of which could he recognize as existing upon the sheet of twenty in which the common $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* stamps dated 1924 exist. Two of the three, however, bore a strong family likeness apparently to some of the twenty; while the third is described as differing in appearance, having a very small lotus flower, &c., thus resembling more closely the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* I have previously alluded to.

I do not think this last stamp had been examined by Dr. Legrand. It is therefore possible that his third minor variety and the stamp I examined may be identical in type, and that either he or I may be mistaken as to the date they bear. It would be interesting to compare these two specimens together. Possibly they are both now in Paris; the one described by Dr. Legrand belonged at that time to M. de Kock.

With regard to the other two minor varieties, it seems to me possible that, by means of the reprinted sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* in twenty varieties, they might be identified as belonging to that sheet, or that, at all events, it might now be determined with certainty whether they do or do not belong to it; they are probably still in the collections of Dr. Legrand and M. de Ferrari.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* in twenty varieties were only known at that time in *blue*, and all these blue stamps were very defective in the matter of clearness. I have several single specimens, some of them picked from dealers' stocks. I have also a fairly good entire sheet; but I do not think I could place with

certainly any of the single specimens by comparison with the sheet. These stamps have since been catalogued in *black* also, by M. Moens, from whom I copied in that respect; but I can find no record of when *black* specimens from this plate were identified.

Dr. Legrand suggested that the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, *black*, were in strips of five varieties, like the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, 2 *annas*, and the 1 *anna*, to be described later; but as it can be shown that none of these formed plates by themselves, there is no reason why the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* should have existed in that number of varieties, and I do not think this theory has been adopted by any other authority.

There is, at all events, no doubt that there is a 1 *anna* stamp dated 1924, and differing from any of the five varieties in which the common 1 *anna* of this design exists. All the specimens of it that I have seen are fairly distinctly printed. It has a regularly-formed lotus flower at the top, the date in Persi-Arabic (the second line inside the oval), is in very minute figures under the long, more or less, horizontal character forming part of the word "one." This long character is more distinctly sloped upwards to the left than in any of the five varieties on the strip. This stamp is not unfrequently to be met with in *carmine-red*. It is also found in other colours, but is scarce. All I have seen are on the ordinary native-made greyish paper.

I should summarize these intermediate varieties (if I may so term them) as follows:

1. Type, dated 1923, with very small lotus flower at the top; grey native-made paper. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *black* (1 variety).

2. Types, dated 1924; $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, with very small lotus flower (and other varieties?); greyish native-made paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., *black* (? varieties).

1 a., *black* (1 variety).

1 a., *blue* „

1 a., *brown* (1 variety).

1 a., *carmine-red* „

1 a., *orange-red* „

As far as I can make out, M. Moens only catalogues this 1 *anna* in *black*. I think it right therefore to mention that I possess specimens in *blue*, *brown*, and *carmine-red*, and that I found it in these three colours, and also in *orange-red*, in the collection of the President of the Philatelic Society.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

While passing through the press we have received the great work on the Stamps of Oceania, published by the Philatelic Society of London, a volume in Imperial Svo, illustrated with 18 Autotype Plates.

A MANUAL OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE.

To the Editor of "The Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much pleasure Signor Diena's able letter in your October number. The work which he advocates has long seemed to me a desirable one, and the arguments in its favour are so clearly set forth by him that any recapitulation would be unnecessary. But a few suggestions as to the practical carrying out of the scheme may not be amiss.

"It would be difficult for one person to undertake such a work." It would certainly be vain for one person to hope unaided to bring it to a successful issue. "The work ought to be undertaken by one of the principal Philatelic

Societies." Why should not all the principal Philatelic Societies co-operate, the National Philatelic Society taking in hand the American publications; the Société Française, the French; the London Society, the English; and so forth? Only thus could a thorough investigation of works in these different languages be ensured.

If, however, the examining of various publications fell to be distributed, it would be essential for the success of the scheme that a uniform system of indexing should be adopted by all the workers; and that their operations should be directed by one person, to whom the results of the individual labours would be forwarded, and who would ultimately arrange this mass of material in a form suited for publication.

If Signor Diena has an opportunity of referring to *An Index to Periodical Literature*, by William Frederick Poole, LL.D., Librarian of the Chicago Public Library (Boston, U.S., 1882), he will see in it an admirable model, which might be followed with advantage. In Mr. Poole's preface is given an interesting account of the origin of the book, and of the methods employed in its compilation. As the volume—a portly imperial octavo of 1442 pages—may not be accessible to all readers of the *Philatelic Record*, I extract three paragraphs, which have a special bearing upon Signor Diena's scheme.

After narrating how in 1848 and 1853 he had compiled indexes to periodical literature on a comparatively humble scale, Mr. Poole proceeds:

"At the first meeting of the American Library Association, held at Philadelphia in October, 1876, the demand was renewed for a new edition of my Index. In response to the call, I stated that if we waited for one person to make it, it would never be made, and proposed to the librarians present a co-operative plan, by which the result they so much desired could be reached. The plan in brief was this: I would print and send to all the principal libraries a list of periodicals which it is desirable to index, on which such complete sets as the library had would be checked, and the lists returned to me. Having received these lists, I would make an equitable distribution of the work, taking a full share of it myself, and giving to the larger libraries more, and to the smaller libraries less. Each library would engage to index, according to a code of rules, the set or sets of periodicals allotted to it, and to send the references to me, who would revise and incorporate the same with the work of all the other contributors."

* * * * *

"The following extracts from the printed rules for indexing, which were furnished to the contributors, will further explain the methods adopted: All references must be made from the inspection and, if necessary, the perusal of each article. Hence no use will be made of the index which is printed with each volume, or of any other index. These indexes are usually made without method or intelligence, and are full of all sorts of errors. No person should be assigned to the work of indexing who is not competent to catalogue books on Mr. Cutter's or the British Museum system. The work of an inexperienced person will be worse than useless. Abundant cross references will be given, and especially in cases where they will not be obvious to the editor in the final arrangement. A single reference to an article will, in most cases, be sufficient; but if several subjects of importance are treated in the same paper, or it is likely to be looked for under more than one heading, two or more references will be made. The references will

be as brief and comprehensive as possible. In most instances the author's own title best expresses the subject of his paper; but if the author has given it an obscure or fanciful title, the indexer will give it a better one, and will place it under the heading where it naturally belongs. References to trivial or inconsequential matters must be avoided."

* * * * *

"In the previous edition an attempt was made to give with the reference the name of the writer of the article, as far as the writers could be identified. The identification has been carried still further in this edition. No avenue of search or enquiry has been neglected."

The preliminary expenses involved in setting the scheme in operation would be trifling, and would, I feel certain, be readily shared by the different Philatelic Societies, if the editor were forthcoming; while the subsequent cost of publication would be met by the sale of the book. To bring the matter within the range of practical politics, I undertake to submit a motion relative to it to the two societies of which I have the honour of being a member—those of Paris and of London.

It is in America, however, that bibliography has in recent years reached its highest development; and it is to America that philatelists of all nations will naturally look for the successful execution of a work which was foreshadowed in the *Philatelic Library*. May we hope to find another Poole in Mr. Tiffany?

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

P. J. ANDERSON.

THE NEW SPALDING CLUB, ABERDEEN.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE first meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 21st of October, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Castle took the chair, and the minutes of an extraordinary general meeting, held in August last, were read and confirmed. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Campbell, of Paris, calling attention to certain imperforate reprints of the French stamps, which might be mistaken for colonials, and it was resolved that the communication should be acknowledged, with the thanks of the Society. Mr. Theodor Notthafft, of St. Petersburg, was duly elected a member of the Society. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Natal constituted the business of the evening, and was not concluded at the close of the meeting, the further consideration of the subject being postponed.

The second meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 4th November, 1877, at 7.30 p.m., eighteen members being present. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Castle took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. An interesting communication from Mr. Rossiter, of Cambridge, respecting the local stamps formerly in use at

some of the colleges, was read by the Secretary, and received due acknowledgment. On the motion of Mr. Biggs (of which due notice had been given), Article X. of the Society's Statutes was amended by an almost unanimous vote, extending the number of members on the Committee of the Society from seven to nine; and notice was given of the proposal of certain members at the ensuing meeting to fill these vacancies. Owing to a somewhat lengthy discussion upon this subject, and also upon the arrangements for the Society's annual dinner, the further revision of the list of the Natal stamps was postponed.

Notes and Queries.

MISS CARPIN.—Your letter, intended, we presume, for the authors of the "Appendix to the Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain," has been sent to us for reply. We do not think that your having an envelope with stamp dated "20. 5. 78" militates against what Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby state at p. 197 of Vol. VI., that the date of issue was "1. 6. 78." They would naturally be prepared some days prior to that latter date.

As you have specimens of size G without stop after REGISTERED, this settles the question as to its existence in that state, and should be added to VI.

The existence of dated postmarks of 29th January, 1884, and 14th February, 1884, certainly point to an earlier use of the envelopes described under VII. than that attributed to them at p. 199; viz., June, 1884. We believe the authors found considerable difficulty in fixing any date to the issues with undated stamps, and were obliged to depend in a great measure on the announcements in the magazines, which are frequently not given till months after an issue actually takes place.

G. LOCKYER.—Referring to your communication, that the 5s. Natal, watermarked Crown CC, perforated 14, is mentioned in your work on *Colonial Stamps*, we confess we forgot it, though we had noted it at the time we looked through the work. It is not possible to fix any positive date as to when the issue took place. Messrs. De La Rue and Co., we believe, began to perforate stamps of this size of the Five Shilling Natal, with 14, about the year 1879, though the old gauge of 15½ was not changed for Great Britain till 1882.

MESSRS. TH. BUHL & Co.—We have received your communication regarding the Sierra Leone stamps surcharged with "5s.," together with a cutting from the *Stamp News*, to the effect that the stamps were actually issued for revenue and postal purposes; but we adhere to what we stated last month. The Colonial Secretary writes, under date of 10th September last: "If any were ever used as postage during the short time they were in use it must have been very few indeed, as none were issued for sale to the Post Office; but it may have been possible one or two went through. To sum up, they were not issued as postage stamps."

We understand this from the letter, that the stamps were issued purely for a fiscal purpose; but if any had been used for postal purposes, they would have been accepted in payment of the postal tax. None appear to have been so used, as not a single specimen with a postal obliteration is known, so far as we are aware of.

As to the other lot of 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., these never were issued at all; so that we are not likely to hear of them either as provisional postage or revenue stamps.

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

DECEMBER, 1887.

No. 107.



THE *Postage Stamps, Envelopes, and Post Cards of Australia and the British Colonies of Oceania, with autotype illustrations. Compiled and published by the Philatelic Society, London, 1887.* In one vol. imp. 8vo, pp. 148, with nine autotype plates of stamps, post cards, &c., and eighteen of sheets of stamps.

It is due to the Philatelic Society of London that we should take the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to the above magnificent work, which has just appeared under its auspices. No work has ever yet been issued which elucidates so many obscure points in philately, and none that shows more patient study than is exhibited in the volume before us. Not only are many dark things made plain, but many realities are substituted for suppositions, and many theories will be found to have melted away before facts. The stamps of the Australian colonies have always presented the greatest, we might almost say insuperable, difficulties to philatelists, and therefore we welcome the appearance of this work with the more pleasure, believing that philatelists will take a greater interest in these stamps, now that they feel more certain of the ground on which they are standing.

And if these congratulations are due to the Society, what is due from the Society to its President and Vice-President, on whose shoulders the heaviest part of the labour has fallen? It is not for us to say. The London Society does not bestow honours by decreeing medals; but we feel convinced that it will offer its grateful thanks with no niggard hand to those who have done so much towards extending its fame as a body of serious workers.

We do not purpose at the present moment to do more than endeavour to give an idea of the work involved in the volume before us, and to take a cursory glance at some of the principal facts which have been established. A critical examination of some points, on which differences of opinion still appear to prevail, we shall leave until we have been able to examine the questions

carefully for ourselves, when we will offer our opinion, for just so much as it is worth, on the arguments and facts before us.

It is six years since the Society commenced to direct the attention of its members to the study of the Australian stamps, and those of the other colonies of Oceania. The difficulties attending the study were not serious for thoughtful philatelists, so far as concerned those issues which were printed in England, or from plates constructed there; but the real *cruz* was presented by the native-made stamps. These, where printed from metal plates, were separately engraved, and therefore the sheet presented as many varieties as there were stamps on the plate. We last year saw in the *Record* how Mr. Tapling succeeded in constructing the plates of the One Penny and Fourpence of the first issue of Tasmania; but this may be said to be almost child's-play in comparison with the labour involved in constructing the plates of the Sydney views of One Penny, Twopence, and Threepence. To examine and determine on the various types is a labour none can fully appreciate but those who have attempted it. When hundreds of specimens have been examined, and each specimen has been put with its fellows of the same type, the great problem as to the position and order which each type occupies on the plate has still to be solved. Without this, the real work is but half finished; for it has led to no practical results. It is to the complete solution of this very difficult problem, more especially as regards the native-engraved stamps of New South Wales, that the thanks of the London Philatelic Society are so pre-eminently due to its President and Vice-President. Opinions may differ on some minor points, but these cannot interfere with the great facts which we now propose to notice.

Tradition—no one knows exactly from what source it originated, nor whether it sprang from seed that was anything better than conjecture—inspired philatelists with a certain degree of belief, not however unmixed with doubt, that each of the plates of the three values of the Sydney views consisted of forty stamps. This cannot be better evidenced than by referring to the fifth and sixth editions of M. Moens' Catalogue, published respectively in 1877 and 1884. In the first of these the number of types of the One Penny is given as two, of the Twopence as four, and the Threepence as one, and forty varieties in each type. In the second, one of the types of the One Penny (the finely-engraved one) and one of the types of the Twopence are made retouches of other plates, and to the forty varieties a note of interrogation is added, showing that doubts existed as to the number of varieties. These

doubts were probably due to the able paper, by Dr. Legrand, read before the Philatelic Congress, in Paris, in 1878, in which, discussing the number of the varieties of the One Penny, he at first thought it probable that the plate consisted of twenty-five varieties, but imagining that he had discovered a twenty-sixth, he fell back on tradition. What the work of the Society now shows is, that the plates of the One Penny and Threepence consisted of twenty-five stamps in five rows of five, and the plates of the Twopence of twenty-four stamps in two rows of twelve. And this has been absolutely proved, not by theory, or any process of deduction, but by laboriously collating the specimens of the varieties with specimens of unsevered stamps in various collections. What could seem to be more improbable than that the sheets of the Twopence should consist of a double slip of twelve impressions? Yet so it is. Every variety known is to be found in one or other of the plates, and the place occupied by every stamp has been ascertained beyond a doubt. As to the various plates of the Twopence, we shall have something to say on a future occasion. The few observations we shall now add will be confined to the plates of One Penny.

We all know that two types of the One Penny have always been recognised, the one finely, the other coarsely engraved. They have also been defined as those without clouds and those with clouds; but this is scarcely correct, as though none of the finely engraved are found with clouds, yet one variety of the the coarsely engraved is found in a similar condition. The notion that there was only one plate on which were found both finely and coarsely engraved stamps was long since abandoned as untenable. The investigation of Dr. Legrand showed that the main features of the engraving were common to many of the finely and the coarsely engraved stamps, and therefore it became an accepted axiom that the one plate was a retouch or repair of the other, and that there were not two original plates. Further investigation has proved that *every* variety in the one is found in the other, for the Vice-President succeeded in constructing two plates consisting of twenty-five varieties in five rows of five. Fortunately an entire sheet of the finely engraved stamps fell into his hands, and he was able to assure himself that the specimens he had collected and collated had been properly arranged on the sheet. The only question then left was to determine which was the first or original plate. A comparison of the varieties in the two types showed that it was an impossibility to entertain the notion of two separate original plates, as no en-

graver could have made such accurate copies, even by transfer, of the relative positions of some of the details in the design.

It had been said by—call it tradition—that the finely engraved plate was a repair or retouch of the coarsely engraved one. We must leave the supporters of that view to sustain it, for we think it to be an error against common-sense. The One Penny stamps were engraved on a plate of copper; and we all know that after a number of impressions, varying according to the quality of the metal, have been struck off, the plate begins to show signs of wear, and the impressions become weak. The finely engraved parts are the first to suffer, and gradually disappear altogether. The business of the engraver who is called in to repair the plate, is to deepen the feeble lines and to replace those which have already vanished by something else. We do not say that he *could not* repair the fine lines, nor that he could not replace coarse lines by fine ones; but we say that he *would not*, for it would be easier for him to re-engrave the whole stamp than to mend up the plate in that way. We wish to put this very clearly before our readers, as it will have considerable bearing in examining the question of the number of plates of the Twopence. We repeat therefore that there are certain things that the engraver would not do. For instance, he would not narrow the lettering, nor alter the relative position of the letters or of the principal figures. His business is to supply wants, to make additions, but not subtractions. If we now turn to the plates we find no subtractions except in the finer parts, which would be the first to go. Take the hill with its buildings. In the finely engraved stamps the outline is a series of fine dots, like a fringe, below the range of buildings, which are drawn with fine lines. In the other plate the hill is outlined with a heavy line, and is shaded. It is true that the buildings are no longer in a continuous line, being detached; but in many of the stamps the remains of the lines, which in the finely engraved corresponding stamps rendered the buildings continuous, are still to be found. In the coarsely engraved stamps clouds are found on all the stamps except one, which the engraver probably forgot to operate on. We could multiply reasons for holding that the coarsely engraved plate is the finely engraved one repaired, and added to by the engraver, who deepened its lines generally to enable it to eke out its existence till the laureated One Penny was ready for issue; but we think we have said enough, and refer our readers to the work itself, if they have still any lingering doubts on the subject.

We have said that the work treats of the whole of the issues

for Australia and the other British Colonies in Oceania, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands. Space will not allow us to say more at present, but we shall take an early opportunity of continuing our remarks, which we cannot close without some notice of the mode in which the work is illustrated. Nothing, with the exception of what was attempted by the late Mr. Pemberton in the catalogue he projected, and the autotype plates given by us last year of the One Penny and Fourpenny plates of Tasmania, has ever yet appeared which can be compared with the illustrations in this volume. There are nine plates of stamps and post cards and eighteen plates of sheets of stamps, which are all exact black-and-white transfers of the originals. It is the perfection of illustration, and it is only to be regretted that its cost does not allow of more extensive use being made of a process which gives such perfect results.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Azores.—Mr. Marsden sends us the five reis, grey, CORREIOS TELEGRAPHOS, surcharged with Acores in small letters in red.

Adhesive. 5 reis, grey, surcharged in red.

Belgium.—A new issue of the post card of 5 centimes is announced, differing from the former one in re-inserting the instructions—*Côté réservé à l'adresse*, with its equivalent in Flemish—and in its size, which has been increased from 120 × 87 mm. to 140 × 90 mm. Let us hope that the Postal Union cards will attain to a similar development. At present they are unsuitably dwarfish.

Post Card. 5 centimes, yellow-green on buff; *new size*.

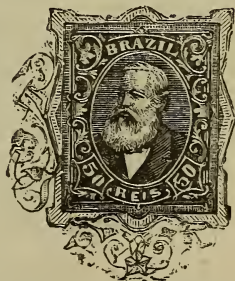
Bokhara.—We annex an engraving showing the design of these stamps, which we described long since.



Brazil.—A letter card has been issued with a stamp of the design represented in the annexed engraving. In form it is similar to its predecessor. The lower portion is water-

marked with the arms of Brazil and CORREIO GENERAL BRAZIL. The colour of the face is pale green.

Letter Card. 50 reis, red on pale green.



British Bechuanaland.—In addition to the "Postage and Revenue" stamps already described, there are two values of £1, and £5 of the "unappropriated" dies similarly surcharged for the territory, with

v.R. in script as the watermark. There is still one of £2 and one of £20 among these "unappropriated" dies. Why not complete the series?

£1, green, watermark *V.R.*; perf. 14.

£5 " " " " "

British North Borneo.—A correspondent, whose information we have always found may be relied on, writes us that after making the most careful investigation at Sandaham, he is convinced that the surcharge of 8 cents on 2 cents, brown, chronicled by us in 1883, as also the 8 cents, blue, are *inventions*. They certainly never emanated from the Post-office at Sandaham or from any of the branch offices in the territory. We think that they have always been "suspects," and it is far better that they should be convicted and banished.

Colombia.—A stamp of novel design, shown in the annexed cut, has come to hand. Within a rectangular transverse oblong frame,



inscribed in the upper part COLOMBIA and in the lower part CENTAVOS, is a map of the Isthmus of Panama, the situation of Colon and Panama being shown in minute letters, while a line shows the position of the Canal. It is crossed by the lines of latitude and longitude, and within the frame immediately above "Centavos" is the numeral of value.

The impression is in black on yellow paper, and the perforation is 13½.

Adhesive. 10 centavos, black on yellow.

Denmark.—The post card of 5 öre type of 1885 comes to hand with *five* lines of inscription.

Post Card. 5 öre, green on buff; *inscription in five lines.*

Dutch Indies.—Annexed is an engraving of the 1 cent stamp mentioned in our last.



Egypt.—The *Timbre-Poste* chronicles the unpaid letter stamp of 5 piastres on plain paper similar to the 20 paras and 1 and 2 piastres.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 piastres, red, on plain paper.



Faridkot.—Annexed is an engraving of the stamp mentioned in our last, showing some modification of the circular inscription over that of 1882. The inscription at the foot is as before, and shows the value to be *ek pàisa* (one pice). A contemporary describes it as "one pie," equivalent to one-twelfth anna; but it is "one pice," equal to ¼ anna, according to M. Rodet's article in the Jubilee number of the *Timbre-Poste*.

France.—Advertising is advancing as a science in France. We have now a letter card which, when deprived of its edges along the perforated lines, is a small book of advertisements, with

the greater part of a double page left for writing on. On the face is CARTE—LETTRE—**Vendue 5 centimes**, and a stamp of 15 centimes impressed in the upper right corner. On the reverse is an advertisement. The impression is in blue on grey.

Advertising Letter Card. 5 centimes with stamp of 15 c.

French Colonies.—*Senegal.*—We are again indebted to Mr. Marsden for the varieties of the surcharge of “5” on the 20 c. stamps, brick on green. There are three varieties; in the first the numeral is in thick Roman type; in the second, in condensed block, the “5” having a curved head; while in the third the “5” has a straight head. The first ten rows of stamps are all of the first type, while each of the other five rows is composed of nine stamps of Type 2, and one of Type 3 in each horizontal row.

Haiti.—Mr. Giwelb sends us two values of a new design showing the full-faced portrait of a very good-humoured-looking old gentleman, whom we take to be General Salomon, within an upright oval, and on a ground of crossed lines. Above the oval is HAITI, in uncoloured letters, and below is a scroll for the value in full, with a small tablet in the centre for the numeral. In the 1 cent the value UN CENT is on each side of the numeral; in the 2 cents the words DEUX CENTS are separated by the tablet. In each upper angle is an escutcheon bearing the numeral of value. The ground of the stamp, which is engraved, is a reticulated pattern. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation 14.

Adhesives. 1 cent, red.

2 „, brown.

Macao.—Are all the postage stamps of 80, 100, and 200 reis used up, that Macao is now compelled to resort to its fiscal stamps of Imposto do Sello to supply values of 5, 10, and 40 reis? The Imposto do Sello is a bicoloured stamp, the design being: Arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, within an upright oval band inscribed in the upper part IMPOSTO DO SELLO, and in the lower part MACAU, the inscriptions being separated by ornaments. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornamentation. The impression is in green on white wove paper, but the ground within the oval is composed of yellow-buff horizontal lines; and the stamps are separated from one another at the top and bottom by yellow-buff vertical-lined framing, and by a horizontal green-lined one on the sides. The stamp is surcharged with CORREIO—5 (10) (40)—REIS, the numeral 5, 10, or 40 being over the Arms. In the specimens we have seen, the type of the word REIS is uniform in size, but CORREIO is in two types, one of which is small like “Reis,” and measures about 12 mm., the other is large, and measures 16½ mm. The perforation, which is imperfectly done, is 12½.

Adhesives. 5 reis, on fiscal, green, surcharge in red; CORREIOS large.

10 „ „ „ „ „ small.

40 „ „ „ „ „ large.

Mexico.—The *Timbre Poste* has received the 1 centavo perforated similarly to the 5 and 10 centavos described in our October

number, on paper with blue lines, and also on plain paper. We have already stated that in this blue-lined paper the lines only extend over a portion of the sheet. The stamps possibly, therefore, came from the same sheet.

We have the 3 and 10 centavos of the present type on ordinary paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, both in vermilion-red.

The *Timbre Poste* mentions having met with a reply card of 5 centavos of the issue of February, 1886, with side inscriptions of *SERVICIO URBANO*, instead of *SERVICIO INTERIOR*.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green, on paper ruled blue; perf. 6.

1 " " on plain paper; perf. 6.

3 " vermilion-red; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10 " "

Post Card. 5+5 " blue on buff (*urban service*).

Mr. Marsden sends us a specimen of the 10 centavos, type of 1879, on thin paper, printed by error in brown.

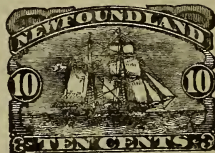
Adhesive. 10 centavos (type 1879), brown. Error.

Nepaul.—We give an illustration of the stamp on the post card chronicled in our last. M. Rodet has given a rather fanciful interpretation of what it is intended to represent, but it appears to us that it is probably intended for the Tripitaka.



Newfoundland.—We annex engravings of the two new

designs described in our last. Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co. now send us the complement of the new series, which consists of the former types with a change in the colour of the impression. The



paper and perforation remain similar.

Adhesives. 2 cents (Codfish), vermilion.

5 " (Seal), dark blue.

3 " (Queen), brown.

Peru.—Mr. Marsden sends us a fiscal of the type of 1878-1879 in canary-yellow, surcharged in black with *CORREO FISCAL* in two lines. What meaning this is intended to convey we are at a loss to divine.

Poonch.—The latest stamps of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 2 annas received by our publishers are on pale green laid lined paper (*vergé batonné*).

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red on pale green laid *batonné*.

2 annas " "

"

"

"

Portuguese Indies.—The postal authorities seem quite up to the mark in the science of making varieties. In the surcharges on the post cards recorded by us last month, we see that in the two surcharges of "3 REIS" we have three varieties—one where there is no accent over *RÉIS*; a second where there is an accent over both; and a third where there is an accent over one only.

Tolima.—From Mr. Marsden we have received specimens of the following, of the type depicted in our number for March last. The impression is wretched.

Adhesives. 1 peso, red.
2 „ yellow.
10 „ carmine.

Turkey.—We have received a letter, with date stamp of Constantinople, 10 December, 1887, franked with half a two piastre stamp, surcharged in script with “1 Piastre.”

Adhesive. 1 piastre on half of 2 piastre, orange and blue.

United States.—For a description of the new envelopes of 1, 2, 4, and 5 cents we refer our readers to the circular of the



Third Assistant Postmaster-General, given *Sup.* p. 149. As in the month of February last, *Sup.* p. 9, we gave a list of the various papers and sizes of the then current envelopes; and the circular above referred to states that “the stamped envelopes will be unchanged as to colours



and quality of paper; and as to denominations and prices”—we are saved from the necessity of repeating the list, as there are sixty-eight varieties as before. We certainly cannot congratulate the Postal Department on the new issue. They are inferior both in



point of design and execution to any previous issue; the substitution of uncoloured letters on a solid ground renders the inscriptions more legible, but so far as appearance goes it is not an improvement. The heads, as we have seen, are those of Benj. Franklin, Washington,



Jackson, and Grant. Those of Hamilton and Perry still exist on the stamps of 30 cents and 90 cents, the colours of which are altered to brown and purple. Of these only the 30 cents has appeared as yet, for both the 30 and 90 cents are now only stamped to order in quantities of not less than 1000; the 90 cents may therefore be considered as essentially heavy stock for a dealer.

Mr. Seybold forwards us a specimen of the new issue of the 3 cents. It is similar in type to that of 1870, but in a different colour.

Adhesive. 3 cents, vermilion (head of Washington).

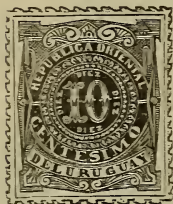
Envelopes. 1 cent, blue (5 sizes).
2 cents, green (10 sizes).
4 „ carmine (4 sizes).
5 „ dark blue (2 sizes).
30 „ brown.

Wrapper. 1 cent, blue (238 × 140 mm).

Uruguay.—The *Timbre-Poste* publishes the translation of a decree, dated from Montevideo 15th October last, to the following effect :

“GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE POST.

“By order of the Direction a new issue of postage stamps of the value of 10 centesimos, printed in violet, will take place on the 17th instant. A delay of 90 days is allowed for withdrawing the present stamps from circulation,” &c. &c.



We cannot say much for the new stamp, which is lithographed on plain white paper, and rouletted. The design shows the numeral in fancy figures on a solid circular ground, with DIEZ in small letters, east, west, north, and south, and a series of ornamental (?) circles round, completed by an exterior band inscribed REPUBLICA ORIENTAL in the upper part, and CENTESIMO in the lower. On a scroll below is DEL URUGUAY. The rectangle is irregularly completed by the introduction of a style never seen before on a postage stamp.

Adhesive. 10 centesimos, violet ; rouletted.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART II.

(Continued from page 173.)

[In page 155, 9th line from the bottom, “8 a.” should be “2 a.”]

THERE now remain only the ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna of this type, dated 1924, about which there is but little more to be said. They form part of the set of Cashmere stamps to be found in almost every collection ; and this is perhaps one of the principal facts in support of the theory that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna, in a block of four, formed a special issue for Jummoo or elsewhere ; for although these latter stamps continued in use, apparently for some years, in red, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna, dated 1924, were sent as part of the current set at a very early date, and I myself received sets including these on two occasions in 1871 and 1877.

As I have already stated, these two values are engraved in a square block of twenty-five stamps, surrounded by a single-lined frame—twenty varieties of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, and five of 1 anna ; both are chronicled in *black*, and these probably correspond in some way with the *black* impressions of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, 4 annas, and 8 annas ; also with those of the current issue in the same colour, which are stated to be for *official* use. The 1 anna is also chronicled in *blue* (but not of the same nature as that in which the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna exists), in addition to the varieties of *red*, *orange*, &c., one of which must be supposed to be the normal colour.

The paper on which they are most commonly found is the greyish, glossy native-made. The 1 anna is also chronicled on thin wove European paper, both plain and *bâtonné*, and both values on ordinary white laid ; the recent reprints are on white tissue paper.

1. Greyish native-made paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., grey-black, rusty black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, ultramarine, lilac-blue.
- 1 a., grey-black, rusty black.
- 1 a., slate-blue.
- 1 a., vermillion, orange.
- 1 a., pale brown, yellow-brown.

2. Thin white European, *bâtonné*, paper.

- 1 a., orange.

3. Thin white wove paper.

- 1 a., orange.

4. Ordinary white laid paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., milky-blue.
- 1 a., orange brown.

5. White tissue paper ; reprints of 1886.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermillion.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., dull green.
- 1 a., brown.

These last are smoothly printed in oil colours. All those that I have seen on native paper of these stamps, and also those immediately preceding them, are in water colours.

As to the reasons for these various dies and plates for $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* stamps, it is probably impossible to make any accurate guess at them, and perhaps unprofitable to try. The first made would have been the block of four, dated 1923. We may suppose either that this was found inconvenient from its not printing a sufficiently large number of stamps at a time, or from the difficulty of producing the value that happened to be required, without producing at the same time the one that was not wanted ; and that it was for that reason shortly superseded for general use, and relegated to a more limited one ; or that the tradition is correct, and that the stamps from this block were always for local use, though probably not for Jummoo, if the round ones were in use there. In this latter case we have the difficulty of the issue of the set of $\frac{1}{4}$ *annas*, 2 *anna*, 4 *annas*, and 8 *annas* of one date, with $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* of another date.

We next have the single die stamps, of which the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, from their great rarity, may have been experimental. We do not know for certain that the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, which do not belong to either the block of four or the sheet of twenty, are from a single die or dies, but it seems probable. It is curious that one of these rarities formed the model for the first illustration of a rectangular stamp given in the magazines. There must at all events have been a single die for 1 *anna* stamps, though I have never seen any specimens of that type with a large margin, such as is not uncommon with the 4 *anna* and 8 *anna* stamps.

If there were locals for Jummoo, it is more than probable that there were also locals for Sirinagar, which is, I believe, the capital of Cashmere proper. The early traditions assigned rectangular stamps— $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna*, *black*—to this city, and the round 4 *annas* to Jummoo and Sirinagar.

The engraving and impression of all these stamps are supposed to be similar to those of the round ones ; but the large blocks are, I presume, printed in some species of press.

It may be noticed that in some catalogues the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* and $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* stamps are given as 3 *pies* and 6 *pies* respectively. The values are not expressed in *pies* upon any of the Cashmere stamps, but always in *annas* or fractions of an *anna*.

PART III.

THE stamps of the current types present no very special difficulties. Most of them have been printed in an apparently unnecessary variety of colours and shades, and there are some marked variations in the nature of the paper; but the permutations and combinations are tolerably easy to work out. All the values are in sheets containing numerous minor varieties of type, and all are typographed (I think) upon ordinary paper.

The design, as in the previous issues, is in white upon a solid ground of colour, and it again consists mainly of inscriptions. There is a central oval, containing inscriptions in Persi-Arabic, those denoting the value being at the bottom. Surrounding this is an oval band, bearing the inscriptions in Devanagari; and in the arrangement of these inscriptions, and the portion of the design outside this oval band, there are two distinct varieties of type. On the first of these, which is common to the *half a quarter* ($\frac{1}{8}$) *anna*, *quarter anna* (first issued), *half anna*, *one anna*, and *two annas*, the characters denoting the value are at the top of the band, and have a small star or lotus flower on each side of them, the remainder of the inscription filling the rest of the band. Outside the oval is a rectangular frame, formed of one white and one coloured line; and in each spandrel is an ornament enclosing a white lotus flower, with a coloured spot in the centre.

On the second type the inscription is continuous round the oval band. There is nothing to show where it begins or ends. The *four annas* and *eight annas* are of this type, and so is a *quarter anna* chronicled at the end of 1886. On the two former the characters denoting the value are on the upper right, on the latter they are on the lower left. Outside the oval band the rectangle is completed by means of corner ornaments, each containing an irregular white circle, probably intended to represent the lotus flower; but there is no rectangular frame, and the solid ground is continuous between the rows of stamps, being only interrupted on the 4 *annas* and 8 *annas* by rows of white dots, in imitation of perforations.

The inscriptions, in Persi-Arabic and Devanagari, are practically in the same words. They are translated by M. Rodet as "*Revenue of the Post of the State of Jummoo and Kashmir.*"

The $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, 1 *anna*, and 2 *annas*, seem to have been issued first, and probably their first colours were various shades of *slate* and *mauve*, though they were also printed in *red*, either at the same time or very shortly afterwards, and in *black*; for they are found in all these colours, on ordinary thickish white laid and wove papers. The *black* stamps are stated to be for *official* use; but I do not know upon what foundation.



$\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*.



1 *anna*.



2 *annas*.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ annas are in sheets of fifteen varieties, five horizontal rows of three, with imitation perforations between the rows, and the whole surrounded by a broad solid band of colour, some round white blotches on which show the positions of the rivets or nails that fix the plate. The 1 *anna* and 2 *annas* are in sheets of twenty, five horizontal rows of four, in each case surrounded by an ornamental border of flowers. In the earlier printings of these the positions of the rivets were marked by six neat bosses in the border. These were apparently not found sufficient, for they have been supplemented by four flat-headed screws, impressions of which do not improve the appearance of the sheets. The plates of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *anna* are on the same block; for I possess a sheet of the 1 *anna* with a fragment of a $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* sheet by the side of it.

The set was increased, in 1879, by the addition of the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*, of the same type as the above, and the 4 *annas* and 8 *annas*, all of which were printed in *red* and in *black*, the former supposed to be for general use, the latter for official. The $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* and 4 *annas* are found in *red*, on the ordinary laid paper; and the whole set of six values appeared in 1880-81, in *red* and in *black*, on thin white wove paper, varying to very thin tissue paper. About the same time also the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* was roughly printed in *ultramarine*, water-colour, on thin wove and (?) on laid paper.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna*.4 *annas*.8 *annas*.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ *annas* are in sheets of fifteen varieties, five rows of three, enclosed in a narrow flowered frame, broken in the later impressions by the head of a large screw in each corner. The 4 *annas* and 8 *annas* are in sheets of eight varieties, two horizontal rows of four, with a plain wide border of colour round the block, extending to the edge of the plate, or as far as it is inked. I believe that these two blocks are engraved on the same plate, the eight 4 *annas* at the top, and the 8 *annas* at the bottom, with a space of about an inch between the two; for the dotted lines representing perforations extend below the lower row of the 4 *annas*, and above the upper row of the 8 *annas*, as if the whole plate had been marked out into twenty spaces, and 4 *annas* stamps engraved in the two upper rows, 8 *annas* in the two lower, and the middle row left blank. The later printings of these also show that screws have been inserted, one in each of the top corners of the 4 *annas*, black, and of the bottom corners of the 8 *annas*, encroaching upon the corner stamp in each case; while two more are placed, one at each side of the centre of the plate, supposing it to be formed as I have suggested.

In 1883 a fresh value was added—*one-eighth of an anna*, or, as it is inscribed, *half a quarter anna*. This is stated to be for use on the $\frac{1}{4}$ *anna* post cards of British India, the native post-office being, I believe, allowed to charge half the Indian rate on letters, &c., from Cashmere to other parts of India. This stamp was printed at first in *yellow-brown*, or apparently in *brown*, on paper that was tinted with *yellow*. I do not know exactly how

this may be; but the *yellow*, which only extends over the portion of the paper on which the stamps are printed, and that immediately surrounding them, comes off with the greatest ease on to anything placed in contact with these stamps. Soaking in water removes the *yellow*, and produces a choice variety in *brown* on plain white!

About the same time that this value was issued, all the others, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna*, which remained in *red*, had their colours changed, and each was given a distinctive tint. The $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* has since appeared in *yellow* on white, without any trace of the *brown*. The $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* exists in an intensely bright *vermilion*—I think an impression of 1886—and it also turned up, in company with the reprints of some of the earlier issues at the end of 1886, in bright *blue*. I do not know whether this is to be considered a new colour, or a reproduction of the *mauve* and *slate-blue* period. All of these are on thin wove paper, varying somewhat in texture.

(*To be continued*).

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER. | C. N. BIGGS. | M. P. CASTLE.

A. W. CHAMBERS. | J. A. TILLEARD.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE third meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 18th November, 1887, at 7.30 p.m., twenty members being present. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. The Secretary read a letter from the Postmaster-General of Tasmania, confirming the existence of two distinct plates of the first 4d. stamps of that colony, and giving much useful information upon the subject of the earlier issues of the colony. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Postmaster for his communication. A discussion ensued as to the price at which the Society's recently published Catalogue of the Stamps of Oceania should be offered to the public, the price being finally fixed at 12s. 6d. per copy, a reduction of 3s. 6d. per copy being allowed in the event of six copies being taken. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed on the motion of Mr. Castle to those members who had been mainly instrumental in the production of the Catalogue, especially to the President, Vice-President, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. A. H. Wilson. Mr. Chambers and Mr. Tilliard were, on the motion of Mr. Biggs, duly elected to fill the two vacancies on the Committee of the Society. The revision of the Society's list of the stamps of Natal was continued and remained unfinished.

The fourth meeting of the season 1887-88 was held at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on Friday, the 2nd day of December, 1887, at 7.30 p.m.,

sixteen members being present. The President took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. On the motion of the Assistant Secretary, the following additional rule relating to the Library was added to the Society's statutes :

"The books of the Society's Library are the property of the Society, and shall not be removed from the usual place of meeting except by special leave obtained by general resolution in the usual way, which may be granted at any meeting without previous notice. Each member of the Committee shall be furnished with a key of the bookcase; and members shall be at liberty to make use of the books before and after the business at any meeting during the hours that the room may be engaged. A member of the Committee shall undertake the duties of Librarian to the Society for the evening, and shall be in attendance during the whole of the time that the room is engaged, and be solely responsible for that evening for the books under his care. The name of the member who will fill the office of Librarian shall be notified by the Secretary in giving notice of the meeting. Any member borrowing a book shall sign the Librarian's book, and be responsible for the books so borrowed, and shall undertake to comply with any conditions mentioned in the resolution authorizing the loan to him. Every book shall be returned at the next meeting unless a longer period is specially authorized."

The Secretary, in the absence of the Vice-President, then read an interesting paper by Mr. Basset Hull upon the stamps of Tasmania; and on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Lundy, a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hull, and the Secretary was requested to communicate the purport of such vote to him. No other business was taken.

Notes and Queries.

STAMP ENGRAVING.—In the *Philatelic Journal of America* for November last there is an article on Stamp Engraving, signed by Mr. L. S. Morton, in which he gives a long list of stamps of Great Britain and its Colonies which, he states, were engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. We desire to set our transatlantic friends right as to the facts. Messrs. De La Rue and Co., prior to 1880, only engraved and printed the stamps for Great Britain of higher values than twopence. All the other stamps—the halfpenny, one penny, three halfpence, and twopence, together with the *whole* of the Colonial stamps mentioned in the list, the engraving of which is there attributed to Messrs. De La Rue and Co.—were engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., who had the contracts for the supply of the one penny and twopenny stamps from their first issue in 1840 down to the close of 1879, when it was determined to print them for the future by surface-printing by machinery run by steam power. Mr. Perkins, the head of the firm, as we have said before, was a native of Massachusetts, and applied his inventions to the production of these stamps, and one of his inventions is used to this day by the American Bank Note Company in the production of the United States adhesive stamps.

SPECULATION IN THE UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.—The following has been sent to us, with a request to publish it :

At a meeting of the St. Louis Philatelic Society, held at their room, Turner Building, Saturday, November 12th, President Tiffany in the

chair, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted :

"Whereas certain stamp dealers have availed themselves of the provision attached to circulars to postmasters (Form 3337), permitting postmasters to order U.S. stamped envelopes, 'when desired to do so by a customer,' of any size and quality, in the denomination of 10 c., 30 c., or 90 c., when ordered in lots of not less than 1000 in each case, and have ordered for speculative purposes a large number of varieties in size, colour, or quality of paper of these values, and have also succeeded in obtaining envelopes of the value of 5 c. not on the regular schedule, or in the above-mentioned permission, and are now offering the same for sale to collectors at exorbitant prices, the 5 c. and 90 c. at \$5.00 each. Now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That such practices are detrimental to the best interests of stamp collectors, and have a tendency to discourage the collection of regularly issued envelopes."

"And be it further resolved, That the St. Louis Philatelic Society will class such envelopes as speculative issues, and of no philatelic value whatever."

"And be it further resolved, That we recommend all collectors not to countenance the collection or sale of any such envelopes, obtained for mere speculative purposes; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the editors of the *American Philatelist*, *Western Philatelist*, *Philatelic Journal of America*, *The Stamp*, *Quaker City Philatelist*, *Figaro*, *Philatelic Record*, *Le Timbre Poste*, and *Der Philatelist*, with a request to publish the same; and that a marked copy of the official journal of this society be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

THE MULREADY ENVELOPE AND LEECH'S CARICATURES OF IT.—

A correspondent has been so good as to send us the following extract from *Frith's Autobiography and Reminiscences*, which rather tends to show that Mulready himself was not greatly enamoured with his own production :

"I knew Mulready very well, and one day Egg begged me to try to discover Mulready's reason for so constantly declining his (Egg's) invitations.

"'The truth is,' said Mulready, 'I don't want to meet Leech, who I understand constantly dines with you all.'

"'May I ask why, sir?' said I.

"'Yes, I will tell you. You know the postage envelope that I designed, and which has been so mercilessly criticised? Well, Leech caricatured it. I don't mind a bit about that; but what I think I have a right to object to, is the insult offered to me by a little bottle in the corner of the caricature with a leech in it. He implies that I am a leech, a blood-sucker, in respect of the remuneration I have received for my art generally, and no doubt, also, for that confounded postal envelope in particular. Now you know that my prices have never been extravagant,' &c.

"I was so amazed that anyone could be ignorant of Leech's usual manner of signing his drawings, that I could scarcely find words to reply, and still more difficult was it to refrain from annoying the old artist by laughing in his face. Suffice it to say, that I made the matter clear to Mulready, and obtained from him an eager promise to accept Egg's next invitation. Leech was present at the dinner first attended by Mulready, when he heard with amused astonishment from Mulready himself, of his misunderstanding of the leech in the bottle. The two artists became great friends."—*My Autobiography and Reminiscences*, W. P. FRITH, R.A. (vol i. pp. 179–80).

The Philatelic Record.

Vol. IX.

JANUARY, 1888.

No. 108.



O general a wish has been expressed by our subscribers that a portrait of the Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London should form the frontispiece to our ninth volume, that we have much pleasure in being enabled, through his kindness, to gratify it. Although the youngest of the little band of philatelists whose portraits our publishers have already given, yet he is a collector of over twenty years' standing, as will be seen from the following few notes of his personal history and the rise and progress of his collecting.

Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling was born in the year 1855. At the age of fifteen he went to Harrow, and subsequently to Trinity College, Cambridge; and there, in 1878, he graduated with honours in law, proceeding in due course to the degrees of M.A and LL.M. Fond of field and athletic sports, he was not only a good shot, but was known amongst the undergraduates as one of the best riders in the hunting-field, and was captain of the college cricket eleven. After taking his degree, he studied medicine for a short time, but was ultimately called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1880. Events, however, shaped the course of his life for him. By the death of his father, in 1882, he found the large manufacturing and wholesale business of Thomas Tapling and Co., of Gresham Street, London, thrown on his hands, and buckling to the work, he took his place as head of that firm. At the general election of 1885 he contested the South or Harborough division of Leicestershire in the Conservative interest, and was defeated by 166 votes; but in 1886 he reversed the position by a majority of 1138 votes. He is a member of the Carlton and St. Stephen's Clubs, as also of the Garrick and Isthmian.

So much for Mr. Tapling's personal history. We will now attempt to give a sketch of his philatelic career. He began to

collect when a boy of ten years of age; and even at the age of fourteen he carefully read the various philatelic publications of the day. Forming his own opinion on the great Pendragon controversy, he shaped his collecting with reference to paper, watermarks, and perforations, after the model of the reference lists of Mr. Pemberton. When about fifteen an old gentleman, a friend of his family, gave him a Christmas present of £100, on condition that he was not to bank it, but to spend it as he liked. All this he expended in stamps, chiefly under Mr. Pemberton's advice; and his collection grew rapidly, while his interest in it naturally increased. In 1871, during his second year at Harrow, he joined the Philatelic Society, and continued an unwearied pursuit after stamps in all his leisure time, without any interruption save for about two years during his residence at Cambridge, so that by 1880 there were but few general collections in England better than his own. In 1881, on the death of Mr. De Ysasi, he was elected Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, an office which he still continues to hold. In 1882 he had a stroke of good fortune. He purchased the very fine collection of Mr. Image, which supplied him with many first-rate specimens of rare stamps collected with great care; and since that period he has had the first pick of nearly every collection of any importance which has been dispersed, so that at the present moment he possesses, apart from entire envelopes, a collection equal to any in the world.

We need not say what is the experience of every collector, that in any collection of importance there are stamps which are not found in others. An anecdote related to us by Mr. Tapling himself will show this. When he was at Harrow a postmarked specimen of 12d. Canada, on *wove* paper, was sent to him by Stafford Smith, at the price of £2. The sum was in excess of his pocket-money resources; and though he realized the importance of the stamp as an unknown variety, he was reluctantly obliged to return it, and advised its being sent to Sir D. Cooper, who purchased it, and we suppose that it found its way into M. Ferrari's collection when he purchased that of Sir D. Cooper.

It is time that we said a few words on what Mr. Tapling has done for the science of philately. For ten years he has been an active and hard-working member of the Philatelic Society, and from time to time has made some admirable contributions to the *Record*, especially with reference to the stamps of Afghanistan,

Turkey, and Tasmania. From these our readers will have been able to form a pretty correct notion of his special gifts and qualities as an accurate and careful investigator. His early attention to the varieties in stamps dependent on the paper, perforation, &c., has matured in a great facility of dealing with all those varieties which are dependent on type. The sheets of separately-engraved stamps which he has succeeded in forming constitute a marvellous work in themselves. Switzerland, Tasmania, Afghanistan, all testify to this, while his latest work in the construction of the plates of the native-engraved stamps of New South Wales, referred to in our last number, show the use to which he has applied this facility for the benefit of philatelists. Considering the amount of political and business demands on his time, it is difficult to imagine how he can have found sufficient leisure to do so much as he has; but the only solution is, that the interest he takes in the study is to him a relaxation, and he enjoys a holiday that he can devote to it, though the results are only obtainable by a large amount of patience and perseverance—those special qualities that are above all others necessary to constitute a great philatelist.

Mr. Tapling, at home at Kingswood, Dulwich, does not hide his treasures under a bushel. Although in his library he may be found working through his correspondence, in which the portion connected with stamps forms a large item, he is ever ready to receive his philatelic friends. In his vast and varied collection of the stamps of every country in the world are to be found most of the varieties which are known to exist, and many which are only to be found there. The majority of the stamps have not yet been transferred to the ultimate place they are to occupy, and are still in their nursery volumes; but even in these order reigns supreme, and Mr. Tapling is able at once to turn to his specimens of the stamps of any particular country which his philatelic friend desires to inspect.

Novelties, Discoveries, and Resuscitations.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent writing from Buenos Ayres, under date of the 12th December last, informs us that a new series of postage stamps was in preparation for issue on the 1st of January.

British North Borneo.—Mr. Cheveley writes us that the condemnation of the "8 cents" on 2 cents, brown, as mentioned

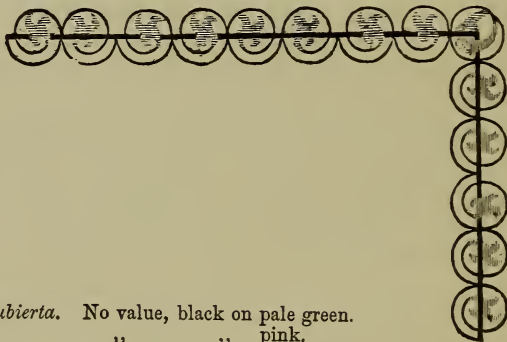
in our last, might lead to the inference that our correspondent equally condemns the 2 cents, surcharged, with "Eight cents." This latter is a genuine surcharge; but we agree with our correspondent as to the one to which he referred.

Another correspondent also writes us to the same effect as Mr. Cheveley, with regard to the "Eight cents" on 2 c., which franked a letter to him a week since from Sandakan. He has also received from the same place the 50 cents, purple (1883), surcharged in black, with "Ten cents revenue," which we do not appear to have chronicled.

Adhesive. 10 cents on 50 c., purple, surcharged in black.

Colombia.—There is something dark and disagreeable about the high values for this Republic and its adjuncts. *Der Philatelist* chronicles a stamp of 10 pesos of the 1883 series brought into use in 1886. *Adhesive.* 10 pesos, black on pink; *perforated* 11.

The *Timbre-Poste* has received copies of the Official Cubierta of 1874, hitherto only catalogued as on plain white paper, on pale green, and also on pink paper. The first is dated Cali, 5th December, 1884, and the latter Cali, 31st July, 1885.



Official Cubierta. No value, black on pale green.
 „ „ „ pink.

The same journal also chronicles four other types of Cubiertas, all of which come from Cali bearing various dates.

The first has a frame of typographic ornaments measuring 135 × 90 mm., and is dated 22nd September, 1885. It bears the following inscription:

“*Estados Unidos de Colombia*
Servicio de correos nacionales.
Certificado oficial.
Sale de en de
Remite el administrador.”
 No value, black on white, wove paper.

The second has a frame of another pattern, and measures 138 × 85 mm., and is dated 12th February, 1886. The inscription is the same as in the former, but “Colombia” has a colon after it.

No value, black on greenish-white.

The third, dated 11th February, 1887, has a frame of 145×118 mm. of another pattern. There is one variety in which the corner ornament is repeated four times in each angle. In this the first line of the inscription is replaced by REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA.

No value, black on white, ruled blue.

The last has a frame of a fourth pattern measuring 145×96 mm., and is dated from Cali the 15th June, 1886. In this the inscriptions are the same as in the third variety, and the impression is on laid rosy-white paper.

No value, black on rosy-white laid.

In our last we gave an engraving of a stamp of the value of 10 centavos of a novel design. Two other values of the same design are now reported.

Adhesive. 1 centavo, black on green ; perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.
5 ,, black on blue ,, and imperforate.

Congo.—The *Timbre-Poste* publishes in its number for this month a copy of the Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ordering the issue of the stamps of 50 c. and 5 f. described in our October number (where the latter value was by a mistake given as 1 fr.), and declaring that from and after the 1st December last the stamps of those values of the former issue would cease to be sold by the Post-offices.

In August last the stamps of 5 fr. of the first issue were reduced in value, for the object mentioned in the surcharge, "*colis postaux fr. 3.50*" applied in two lines in dark blue. It appears that the whole stock on hand of these stamps of 5 fr. has been so treated, and sent out to Congo. A similar surcharge has also been applied to the new issue since the 1st of December last.



Adhesives. 3 fr. 50 c. on 5 fr., violet (1886) ; surcharged in dark blue.
3 fr. 50 c. ,, ,, (1887) ,, ,,

Danish Locals.—Some more of these abominations have lately appeared, which we proceed to describe much against our will, as these byposts seem to us to be established rather with a view to the sale of the stamps than for the conveyance of correspondence.



Aalborg.—We described two stamps in our October number ; but as our description was not a very clear one we give illustrations of them.

Aarhus.—In November last a new series of stamps was issued by this local post.



Within a circular band of solid colour, inscribed AARHUS TELEFON OG BYPOST, is a lion lying in front of a small oar-house (Aar-hus) ; below is an envelope with the numeral of value upon it, partially

covering a scroll inscribed ORE. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated 13.

Adhesive. 1 öre, brown.
2 „ green.
3 „ carmine.
5 „ French blue (large numeral).

We have also received a stamp of magnificent dimensions in black, blue, and gold. The arms, three towers, are in black on an uncoloured shield within an upright oval band, inscribed AALBORG BYPOST in the upper part, and OG PAKKE EXPEDITION in the lower. Over this a posthorn in gold encircling the arms, with a crown above, and numerals below also in gold. The ground of the oval is blue, as also the numerals in the two upper angles. In each of the lower angles is “50 öre” on a scroll. The rest of the impression is in black on plain white paper, and the perforation is 11½.

Adhesive. 50 öre, black, blue, and gold.

Copenhagen.—In the number for October will be found a



description of a new stamp of 2 öre for circulars. The annexed illustration will show in what respect it differs from the other stamps of this local post.

Randers.—Annexed is an engraving of the new design of the stamps of this bypost,



chronicled in our number for November last.

Svendborg.—It seems that this little town must have a bypost as well as its neighbours, and we have received an entire series of five values. The design shows a castle with three towers, with two very stiff trees, one on each side. Above the castle is a star and a crescent moon, and above all a mural crown. This design is enclosed in an upright solid-coloured oval band, inscribed SVENDBORG BYPOST OG PAKKE EXPEDITION, intercepted at the lower part by a slightly curved tablet, inscribed ORE. In each angle are solid discs carrying the numeral of value, within an uncoloured ring, on which are dots. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 11½.

Adhesives. 1 öre, green.
2 „ brown.
3 „ vermilion.
5 „ blue.
10 „ vermilion border, centre black.

Viborg.—We have a bi-coloured stamp of 5 öre, showing a building with two towers in red, the rest of the impression being in light blue. The upright rectangular frame is inscribed VIBORG BYPOST OG PAKKE EXPEDITION on the sides and top; while at the foot is “Bude Udleies,” above which is a curved tablet, inscribed EXPRES BREVMÆRKE, with a disc below carrying the value “5 öre”

in two lines. The value is also repeated at each angle of the frame. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 5 öre, blue, centre red.

Egypt.—The Egyptian pound, consisting of 100 piastres, is now divided into millièmes, each piastre representing therefore 10 millièmes. This new division, coupled with a change in the rates of postage on printed matter, has necessitated the issue of stamps equivalent to 4 and 8 paras. We have received the 1 and 2 millièmes replacing the 5 and 10 paras, which are merely the same stamps with altered inscription. An envelope (155×111 mm.) of white laid paper, with an embossed stamp in the right upper angle, has also been issued. Within a circle is the sphinx and pyramid embossed in white, on a ground of French blue, with a circular band around, inscribed, in the lower part, POSTES EGYPTIENNES—UNE PIASTRE; and in the upper part the equivalent in Arabic. There is a pearly line round the exterior border of the band.

Adhesives. 1 millième, brown; perforated 14.

2 „ „ green „

Envelope. 1 piastre, French blue, on white laid.

French Colonies (Senegal).—The *Timbre-Poste* states that the 4 centimes, brown, has been surcharged in black with 10; and the 30 c., brown, with 5.

Adhesives. 5 c. on 30 c., brown, surcharged in black.

10 c. on 2 c. „ „

The colour of the stamp of 1 piastre is now blue, in place of light French blue.

Gambier Islands.—These islands in the Pacific, which are under French protectorate, seeming to be in want of stamps of 10 centimes, have surcharged the current 1 c. with GAMBIE 10^c in two lines, with a thick line above and below.

Adhesive. 10 c. on 1 c., black, surcharged in black.

Haiti.—We have now received the series of four values described in our last, in which the 2 cents is erroneously given as brown; but the days were dark, and we wrote by lamplight. The design, of which we give an illustration, is the same for all the four stamps, the value alone being altered. It is said that these four values constitute the entire series.

Adhesives. 2 cents, violet; perforated 14.

3 „ „ blue „

5 „ „ green „



Hyderabad (Deccan).—The *Timbre-Poste* has received the envelope of 5 annas, size 138×79 mm., in yellow-green, on white laid paper.

Envelope. 5 annas, yellow-green.

Macao.—We now give an illustration of the “Imposto do Sello” stamp, which has been surcharged, as mentioned in our last. Our description was confined to its trunk, as we had not then seen the stamps in their entirety; but Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have now forwarded us a large portion of a sheet of the 60 reis, surcharged with 5 reis. Our cut shows the 10 reis, surcharged also with 10 reis; but we are not aware whether the surcharges are applied to any particular value, or only hap-hazard to any of the values 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 reis. These fiscals date from somewhere about 1879. The engraving shows the mode in



which the stamps have been reduced to ordinary postal size by lines of perforation, so that we need not further describe them.

New South Wales.—A new post card has been prepared, and will be issued so soon as the stock of the current one is exhausted. The size is a trifle larger than that of the actual one, and it has no border. The inscriptions are not changed, but on the left side is a representation of the warratah. To the right is a stamp of the current type.

We have also received a copy of the official notice, inviting designs for a new series of stamps to be issued this year, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the colony. They are to be of the values of 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., 1s., 5s., and 20s., and are to bear the inscriptions, “New South Wales Postage,” and the value in words, as also “One Hundred Years.”

Mr. Philbrick informs us that three entire sheets of the laureated Twopence with stars, the Sixpence (coarse ground) and the Eightpence, have just arrived from Sidney. The impression from the plate of the Twopence, consisting of fifty types, shows considerable wear of the plate. It confirms the arrangement of the stamps as given in the autotype plate of the Society's work, save only that the twenty-fourth stamp should be the twenty-sixth, and *vice versâ*. The Sixpence (coarse ground), consisting of twenty-five stamps, corresponds identically with that given in the Society's work. The Eightpence, orange, consisting of fifty stamps, shows the arrangement of the types which the London Society did not profess to give, as it was not possible to get unsevered specimens in sufficient numbers to indicate the order in which the stamps were arranged on the plate. The impressions are on azure paper, and in the Twopence and Sixpence the colours are somewhat paler than the ordinary impression. The sheets are all ungummed. These sheets were probably struck off just before the plates were cancelled, and their disinterment is a striking confirmation of the accuracy of the work of the Society, and must be very gratifying

to those who have laboured so hard in the construction of the plates. We hope that the Society will complete its work by giving an autotype plate of the Eightpence.

Nova Scotia.—Major Evans lately called our attention to the question of the date of the issue of the 3d., 6d., and 1s. of the first issue for this colony, which is given in all the catalogues we have been able to refer to as 1857; while that of the similar values for New Brunswick is given as 1851. He said that he had received some evidence, which appeared to him to be genuine, that the Nova Scotia stamps were in existence at a much earlier period. We find on making enquiries that Major Evans is perfectly right, and the catalogue date is inaccurate. Both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia stamps of 3d., 6d., and 1s. were despatched by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. on the same day—the 6th of August, 1851. The issue in both colonies therefore probably took place about the 1st of October, 1851. A little search in the files of the Government gazettes at St. Johns and Halifax would possibly fix the exact date.

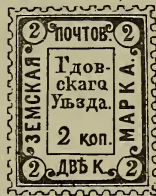
Peru.—We have to thank a correspondent for calling our attention to the stamp described in our last as being chronicled in the "Lima Catalogue," under No. 175, as a provisional stamp issued at Ancash in 1884. It is also found with the additional surcharge of "Franca" (No. 174), and as such was mentioned in the *Record*, vol. vi., p. 214.

Russian Locals.—We gather the following information from the *Timbre-Poste*:

Atkarsk.—The stamps for this rural post are no more, the correspondence being delivered *gratis* since the 1st of January, 1887.

Gdoff.—Annexed is an engraving of a new stamp for this rural post. The impression is in black on coloured paper, and the perforation is 12.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on pink.



Griazowetz.—A stamp of new design is to hand in four varieties, in two vertical rows repeated four times on the sheet. Two being upside down with reference to their neighbours, there are consequently six stamps *tête-bêche* in the sheet. Made up of type ornaments, in one, the lower part of the design is like the engraving, the curved ornaments being opposed one to the other; while in another they follow on regularly. Another variety depends on the ground being lined or plain; and lastly, the line under MARKA is found with three balls in the centre. The impression is on plain white



paper, and the stamps are not perforated.

Adhesive. 4 kopecks, ultramarine-blue.

Malmyche.—The design of 1876, printed in black on white, and in black on pink, now comes to hand printed in black on dark blue, with some alterations, of which the principal are, that the network of the ground is coarser, the numerals in the corners larger, and the exterior frame plain instead of festooned.



Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on dark blue.



Novgorod.—The new design shows but little change over that of its predecessor, and is neither better nor worse than those which have gone before, only it is worse printed, if there is any comfort in this.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, black on lilac, unperforated.

Prilouky.—The stamp of 5 kopecks is now lilac.

Adhesive. 5 kopecks, black on lilac.

Solikamsk.—Of this stamp nothing is known save that it is said to have recently made its appearance. We give an illustration of it which will probably suffice to absolve us from attempting to give any description of it, beyond that it is printed in black on pink.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks black on pink.

Toula.—The current envelope is found in the following size and paper.

<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 kopecks, violet, on white wove,	144 × 81 mm.
5	" straw	" 141 × 113 mm.
5	" "	" 152 × 88 mm.
5	" white	" 140 × 120 mm.
5	" grey	" 182 × 124 mm.



Valdai.—The stamp known since 1871 and slightly altered in 1878 is dead. Since All-souls'-day last its resurrection type is as annexed. It appears that the order for new stamps was given to a lithographer of Novgorod, but as he was in no hurry to execute the order, it was given to another lithographer in the same town, who also was equally unpunctual. In despair the director of the rural post decided to manufacture the above remarkable *chef d'œuvre* of which there are 25 varieties in five rows. The impression is in black on pink wove paper.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on pink.

The next production, the definitive stamp, saw the light on the 18th of November. The design is similar to the above, but the size of the stamp is the same as that of the issues of 1871 and 1878. The impression is in black on bright pink wove paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 2 kopecks, black on bright pink.



Zadonsk.—A stamp of the design represented in the annexed engraving was issued on the 1st of January. It bears a strong resemblance to the Danish stamps, save that all the angles have the figures of value repeated in them. The impression is on plain white paper, and the stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 1 kopeck, carmine.
3 " yellow-green.
5 " pale blue.

St. Christopher.—The reply cards of the type of the single ones chronicled by us in July last are to hand.

Post Cards. 1 + 1 penny, carmine on buff.
 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$ " brown "

Straits Settlements (Perak).—*Der Philatelist* chronicles two



fresh surcharges, the first consisting of the 2 cents pink, surcharged in black with 1 CENT PERAK in three lines, and the other with a single P.; but surely this latter cannot be a surcharge, a view which is confirmed by the corres-



pondent of *Der Philatelist*, who says that he has seen a specimen with P.P on it. In the absence of better information we refrain therefore from accepting it.

Adhesive. 1 cent on 2 cents, pink.

Swedish Locals (Stockholm).—A series of stamps for this capital made its appearance on the 6th of December last. In the centre is the crowned sphinx-like head of a woman within an uncoloured transverse oval band inscribed STOCKHOLM STADSPOST, intercepted at the lower part by a solid tablet inscribed ORE with the numeral of value in rectangles on each side. The numerals are also repeated on solid discs in each angle of the stamp. The impression is on plain white paper, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$. The three higher values are bicoloured.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 öre blue.
	2 „ light brown.
	3 „ pink.
	4 „ blue, centre gold.
	5 „ light brown, centre green.
	10 „ green, centre red.

There is also a post card with a stamp of similar design. The inscription is in tall thin letters—BREFKORT—on which is a scroll inscribed STOCKHOLM STADSPÖST.


Post card. 4 öre, blue on white.

These stamps were manufactured at Copenhagen, and it is said by the *Timbre-Poste* that, in those first delivered, the o of ORE was printed with the oblique line across it instead of with the two dots over it. The post at Stockholm having doubts whether the stamps ought to be issued in this state, ordered a fresh supply with the alteration, but as this latter was immediately exhausted, recourse was obliged to be had to the original supply.

Tolima.—In our July number we mentioned that the gravest doubts existed as to the authenticity of the 5 pesos, yellow-brown. The *Timbre-Poste* now states that the 5 pesos, yellow (1884), whose authenticity is very doubtful, has made its appearance in pink, and very properly raises its voice against such attempts to play the fool with collectors, who, it is to be hoped, will discourage this cultivation of *carrots*.

Turkey.—There seems to be some curious manipulation with the bisected stamps, one of which we described in our last. The stamps bisected diagonally are surcharged obliquely in black on the left half, and horizontally on the right half. Not only has the 2 piastres been operated on, as we mentioned, and made into 1 piastre; but half stamps of 10 paras have been made from the 20 paras, and half stamps of 20 paras from those of 1 piastre. The 5 piastre has also been divided, and each half surcharged with 2 piastres, besides a variety of this latter, surcharged with the figure 2 in red, is reported, by the *Timbre-Poste*. We have therefore—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	10 paras on half of 20 paras, pink.
	20 „ „ 1 piastre, blue.
	2 piastres „ 5 piastres, green.
	2 „ „ „ surcharged red.

Turk's Islands.—We have omitted to notice two values already chronicled by some of our contemporaries; but we waited to do so until we had received them. They are of the current type on  C.A. paper, and perforated $\frac{1}{4}$.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	6 pence, olive.
	1 shilling, dark brown.

The One Penny, carmine, on similar paper, perforated 12, was also announced by *Der Philatelist* a few months since, but we have not yet seen it.

NOTES ON THE STAMPS OF CASHMERE.

By MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A.

PART III.

(Concluded from page 190.)

THE $\frac{1}{8}$ annas are in sheets of fifteen varieties, five horizontal rows of three, enclosed in a frame of the same type as that of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. They have not, as far as I am aware, been found *screwed* yet. The majority of the impressions are unfortunately indistinct.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna. $\frac{1}{8}$ anna.

At the end of 1886 a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, of the same type as the 4 annas and 8 annas, was received in Europe. It is in sheets of twelve varieties, three horizontal rows of four, with the plain background extended so as to form a border, but without the imitation perforations. The only impression I possess (or have heard of) is in brilliant *vermilion* on thin white wove paper.

The following is a tentative reference list :

1878. 1. Thickish white wove paper ; imperf.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate, slate-blue.

1 a., bright mauve.

2 a., mauve, dull blue.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.

1 a. „

2 a. „

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

1 a. „

2 a. „ (?)

2. White laid paper. (a) Imperf.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate, slate-blue, violet.

1 a., mauve, dull brown.

2 a., slate-violet, mauve, indigo.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.

1 a. „

2 a. „

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black.

1 a. „

2 a. „

(b) Roughly perf. 10 to 12.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red.

1 a. „

 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red (thick slimy ink).

I think this perforation must have been an experiment, unless it is altogether unofficial.

1879-80. Imperf. 1. White laid paper.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., red. $\frac{1}{4}$ a. ,,

2. Thin white wove paper.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., deep red, pale red, orange-red. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, ,, "

1 a., red, pale red.

2 a., deep red, pale red.

4 a. ,, "

8 a. ,,

 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,,

1 a. ,,

2 a. ,,

4 a. ,,

8 a. ,,

1880 (?). Rough impression in water-colour.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., ultramarine on white wove. $\frac{1}{4}$ a. ,, ,, laid.

1883. Thin wove paper, white for all except the 2 a. ; imperf.

 $\frac{1}{8}$ a., brown on a yellow ground. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., brown.

1 a., greenish-grey, olive-brown, green.

2 a., vermilion on yellow.

4 a., deep green, yellow-green, pale grey-green.

8 a., bright blue, indigo, bluish black.

1886 (?). Thin white wove paper.

 $\frac{1}{8}$ a., yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., vermilion. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright blue.

Type of 4 annas and 8 annas.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ a., vermilion.

There is, I believe, the same difficulty to be solved in the case of these stamps also as in the case of the earlier issues ; namely, that of the existence of the same value in different colours at the same time. In 1885 I obtained a small lot of stamps through a brother officer in India. All the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna were in *red*, and the person who got them for him stated that they were not to be obtained in any other colour. I had asked for sheets of all the values in *red*, *black*, and any other colour in which they were to be had. If the whole set had been in *red*, I should have supposed that the red stamps were peculiar to one part of the country ; but the other values were all in different colours, and the 8 annas in *bright blue* and in *bluish-black*.

At about the same time I obtained some 1 anna stamps from another source, in the nondescript colour which I have termed *olive-brown*. These I understood came from Sirinagar.

The only postals now remaining are the cards, of which fortunately there are very few varieties. The stamp, in the right upper corner, bears what are presumably the Arms of the State on a shield, supported on each side by a warrior, bearing a lance with a pennon. Above the shield is a crest,

consisting of the sun, with a human face. Below is a blank scroll, and below this again is the value, *paon ana* (*quarter anna*), in Persi-Arabic characters, the whole surrounded by a single-lined frame. In the upper centre is again the human-visaged sun, with an inscription on each side of it, which is translated—*Post Card. Dominions of Jammu-Kashmir and Dependencies*, with an instruction below, to the effect that *On this side, besides the address, nothing is to be written*. Both of these inscriptions are in Devanagari.

It is curious that the so-called lotus flower does not appear to be represented at all on these cards. Is it possible that we have all the time been wrong about this device, or is the lotus flower a *sun* flower?

These *cards* were printed first on stout white laid paper. In 1884 one was chronicled by *Der Philatelist* on *bluish-violet* paper; but I have not seen this variety. One has lately been announced on thick white *wove*.

1883.	$\frac{1}{4}$	anna,	red on white laid.
1884.	$\frac{1}{4}$	„ „	bluish-violet.
1887.	$\frac{1}{4}$	„ „	white wove.

THE FOURPENCE OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF TASMANIA.

By A. F. BASSET HULL, Hobart.

[The following communications from Mr. Basset Hull will be found of interest to our readers in connection with the work just published by the Philatelic Society of London.]

SINCE the publication of my paper on the 1853 issue of the stamps of Van Diemen's Land in August, 1886, I have been fortunate enough to obtain a number of specimens of the Fourpence in exceptionally large blocks, and from these have gleaned some very interesting facts, with regard both to the periods of use, and the hitherto vexed question of the priority of the plates.

I will first, however, refer to a discovery which is perhaps of greater interest even than the question of dates; that is, that Plate II.* was *retouched* about October, 1854.

Struck by the sharp, well-defined outlines of the stamps from Plate II., printed in the brightest shade of orange, I examined some of the blocks more closely, with the result that I came to the conclusion that Plate II. had been retouched. In the altered types the heads of the Queen are much more heavily shaded at the back of the neck and head, and beneath the ear. The whole character of the face is altered in all the types, and the expression very much improved; the crosshatching of the oval is also deepened. The lettering of the legends remain unaltered; but in many cases the initials "c. w. c.," formerly appearing on the base of the neck, are shaded over or touched out. Many of the specimens of Plate II., prior to this apparent retouching, showed unmistakeable signs of wear in the background, and a flatness about the profile, which was entirely removed by the second application of the graver.

I cannot further describe the points on which the earlier impressions differ from the retouched ones; but for the benefit of the members of the

* The more finely engraved one to which I assigned the second place in the paper above mentioned.

Philatelic Society of London, before whom this paper will be read by the courtesy of the Vice-President, I beg to send for their inspection a number of specimens, including an entire sheet of Plate II., prior to the retouching, and sixteen out of the twenty-four varieties of the retouched Plate.

And now as to dates. Among the specimens forwarded are the following bearing dates :

Plate I.: Two specimens with portions of the date 1854; and five dated respectively, "Hamilton, 31.5.55;" "Bothwell 21/6/55" (?); "8 An. 1855;" "Macquarie Plains, 22 Nov. 55;" and "Hamilton, 21.1.56." This last is dated subsequently to the issue of the second type of Van Diemen's Land.

Plate II., prior to retouching: "De. 23. 1853," "Ja. 20. 1854," and "Sp. 20. 1855."

Plate II., retouched: "Hamilton, 9.10.54," and a strip of three with "Registered. Hamilton, 4.11.54" written across it.

These dates are, I believe, sufficient to prove that impressions from Plate II. were the first issued to the public, but that Plate I. followed sometime in 1854; and thenceforth impressions from both plates were indiscriminately used, the retouched Plate II. coming in about November, 1854, and being also used with the remaining impressions from the other Plates.

In my first paper on this subject appeared the following :

"The engraving and printing account of Messrs. H. and C. Best, dated 30th September, 1853, contains the following items :

'To Engraving Plate of 1d. Stamps, 24 Heads at 30s.	£36	0	0
Do. do. 4d. do. do.	£36	0	0

And after a number of other items, relative to the engraving of date-stamps, &c., appears the following entry :

'To Re-engraving Plate of 4d. stamps, 24 Heads at 25s. . £30 0 0'''

This re-engraved plate must not be confused with the retouched Plate II., for it is evident that the latter did not appear till November, 1854. Besides, the account is dated 30th September, 1853, and *prior* to that date 11,000 sheets had been printed, presumably from the first engraved plate, the wearing of which no doubt necessitated the "re-engraving;" *i.e.* the engraving of Plate II. In this account the item, "To printing 11,000 sheets of 4d. stamps," comes after that relative to the re-engraved plate; so it is perhaps a matter of some difficulty to state positively whether some of the 11,000 sheets were not struck from the re-engraved plate.

The fact of impressions from the re-engraved plate being the first used might be easily explained by the supposition that as the sheets were struck off they were placed one on top of another, and in consequence the last printed; viz., those from the re-engraved plate would be the first to come to hand. The fact that numbers of my blocks of Plate I. show transferred impressions on the back supports this supposition.

The plate from which the reprints were made, although so much defaced, shows the characteristics of the retouched Plate II.

I have many specimens from Plate I., printed in bright orange, but there are no signs of retouching apparent.

Finally, with reference to the triangular punch appearing on some of these stamps, one of "the oldest inhabitants" stated that the stamps were thus marked when issued to some of the convict postmasters in small country towns, in order to prevent their use as currency; but as there is absolutely no official information obtainable with reference to the disfigurement, and a specimen I forward for your inspection is postmarked Launceston, the second town in the island, this explanation must be taken with some considerable reservation.

P.S.—I have just seen the *Philatelic Record* for June, with Mr. Petterd's letter on the above subject of the priority of dates. His remarks seem to agree in all respects with my data. In one matter of detail he has evidently

mistaken the impression intended to be conveyed by my article of August, 1886, which was that the re-engraved plate mentioned in the account was actually a new plate, and not a mere retouching of the old one. The charge of 25s. per head would be somewhat excessive for a little use of the graver.

The missing plate of the Fourpence has come to light at last, and, of course, it was where it ought to be—with its brethren. Though showing slight signs of wear, it does not compare unfavourably with that from which the first reprints were made. Some of the stamps in the two lower rows have lost much of the crosshatching in the central oval, and Her Majesty's crown and curl are finer in outline; but there seems to be no valid reason why many more thousands of sheets should not have been printed from it.

Both plates having been engraved prior to the 30th September, 1853, and the issue of stamps not taking place until November of that year, it appears probable that one plate was found to be inadequate to print the required number of sheets in a given time, and consequently another would be prepared to supply the want. It must be borne in mind that this value was used for all postages, with the exception of the town postage, for which the One Penny was provided.

I am afraid that the problem as to which plate was actually engraved first must remain unsolved for the present; but there can be little doubt that the impressions from the finer plate were the first to be pressed into postal service, although during 1854-5 impressions from both plates were used at the one time. Consequently Mr. Tapling's first arrangement of the plates would be in accord with the actual use of the stamps.

The variety on *vergé* paper (with laid lines wide apart) may perhaps afford a clue to the priority of plates. The two specimens of this variety that I have had the good fortune to examine were from the rougher plate, and from the exceeding clearness of the impression appear to have been the first struck from the plate. As both stamps were unused, and I have never heard of a used specimen, is it not possible that it may have been a *proof* sheet printed on a finer kind of paper? If such were the case it would be a presumptive argument, though not a very strong one, in favour of the rougher plate being the first engraved.

The plate recently brought to light has been defaced in a similar manner to the others by two deep chisel cuts struck on each head. A dozen impressions have been struck on soft white wove paper, in a dull reddish-brown colour. The ink used is actually some of the original stock, but time has changed it from its pristine orange brilliancy to the above-mentioned shade. The reprints are not perforated. Acting on the suggestion of Lieutenant Beddome, of Hobart, the treasurer intends forwarding a copy of the reprinted sheet to the editor of the *Philatelic Record*,* and possibly an autotype *fac-simile* may be prepared for publication.

No mention of the supposed retouching of the finer plate, mentioned in my last paper on the subject, can be found in the Post-office Records, but the following numbers of sheets printed may prove interesting:

1853.	One Penny	2,749	.....	Fourpence	11,100
1854.	„	4,091	.....	„	9,915
1855.	„	3,455	.....	„	8,357
Total sheets „		10,295	.....	„	29,372
Total stamps „		247,080	.....	„	704,928

* We need scarcely say how happy we shall be to receive the copy of this reprinted sheet, which we shall appreciate as a mark of high favour.—[Ed.]

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

President.—F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Vice-President.—T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. D. BACON.

Assistant-Secretary.—D. GARTH.

DR. C. W. VINER.	|	C. N. BIGGS.	|	M. P. CASTLE.
A. W. CHAMBERS.	|	J. A. TILLEARD.		

THE sixth meeting (1887-88) was held on Friday, the 6th January, 1888, at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, thirteen members being present. The President occupied the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were duly read and confirmed. Communications from Herr Lindhé, of Gothenberg, and from the Philatelic Society of Stuttgart—the former calling attention to some recently issued local stamps and postcards for the town of Stockholm, and the latter enclosing the new Rules of the Stuttgart Society—were read and directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society. A motion brought forward at the instance of Mr. Anderson, of Aberdeen, relative to a proposal that the Society should guarantee a portion of the cost of an Index to Philatelic literature about to be undertaken in the United States, was the subject of some discussion, and it was eventually resolved, that while the Society were unanimous in their sympathy with the undertaking, their funds did not at the present time admit of any such guarantee as was proposed being given, and the Secretary was desired to communicate with Mr. Anderson accordingly. Mr. J. Kleinwort, proposed by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. A. H. Wilson; Mr. G. H. Goldney, proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by the President; and Mr. Walter Scott, proposed by Mr. W. Wilson, seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society. The business of the evening consisted of the revision of the Society's list of the stamps of The Orange Free State, which was concluded.

THE ANNUAL PHILATELIC DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Society took place at the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, on Friday, the 9th December. This was the first occasion on which the Society's dinner had been held at this hotel, and the arrangements, which had been personally superintended by the Manager, gave the utmost satisfaction. About thirty members and their friends sat down to dinner, and the proceedings were rendered exceptionally attractive by the introduction of some glees and part songs, rendered in the highest degree of excellence and finish by Messrs. J. A. Tilleard and Chas. Colman, members of the Society, assisted by two friends. This welcome addition to the entertainment was thoroughly appreciated and cordially acknowledged. Owing to the President and Vice-President being on this occasion the Guests of the Society, Mr. M. P. Castle presided, and after the banquet gave the usual loyal toasts, prefacing each with a few well-chosen remarks. He then rose to propose the toast of the evening, "The Philatelic Society of London." After shortly explaining the reasons for his occupying the chair, he proceeded to express regret at the absence of several well-known faces, notably those of Mr. Image and Mr. Westoby. He gave an amusing account of his own early experience as a collector; and referring to the assistance he had personally derived from his friendship with the late Mr. V. G. de Ysasi, the Chairman remarked upon the tendency of collectors in the past to advance in too narrow a groove, and

to confine their researches to information derived from the experience of a comparatively small circle of fellow Philatelists. In widening the sphere of research lay the real benefit of societies such as our own, which, instituted in the year 1869 by a fraternity of only 14 collectors, had since considerably developed both in numbers and reputation, until it now ranked second to none of the numerous kindred societies in all parts of the world. The advance thus made by the London Society was, the Chairman pointed out, due in great measure to the personal efforts and influence of the President, during 14 years of office. The society were proud to receive him as their guest on this occasion, and he begged leave to specially couple his name with this toast. Before sitting down the Chairman congratulated the Society on their latest publication, *The Reference List of the Stamps of Oceania*, the successful production of which was mainly attributable to the personal exertions of Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Tapling.

Mr. Philbrick, q.c., in responding to the toast, which was enthusiastically received, remarked that the Philatelic Society in its earlier days was wont to attract only those who could be convinced that such a subject as Philately claimed public support; and those who undertook the pursuit, despite the criticisms of a then sceptical and disbelieving public, had reaped their reward. Recent researches had amply justified the prescience and foreknowledge of these beginners. He proceeded to point out that Philately, even if this were all that could be said for it, is an admirable mental discipline. It brings the collector into converse with various languages and systems of notation, and, above all, exemplifies in a striking manner the inaccuracies of history. It might be said of our Society that, like the tortoise, we had been slow, but he reminded them that the tortoise was at the same time very sure. No one had ever ventured to doubt an Englishman's capability for work, and, if any stimulus were necessary to the energies of the Society, none could be more effective than the custom of meeting and dining together. By such means the peculiar bent and qualities of each collector were at once developed and appreciated, and this annual dinner might well be considered as adding the cement to stones which had been brought together by the individual exertions of members of the Society.

The next toast was that of "The Guests of the Evening," proposed by the Secretary, Mr. E. D. Bacon, who alluded to the hospitality which in former years members had several times experienced at the hands of the President and the Vice-President, and in the name of the Society welcomed the opportunity that this year was granted to its members of requiring in some small degree their liberality, by entertaining them as their honoured guests on the present occasion. The Vice-President, Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., who was most warmly received, responded to the toast, and congratulated the Secretary most heartily upon the present position of the Society, of which he had himself become one of the earliest members in the year 1870. He alluded to the latest feature of enterprise on the part of collectors, in the projected International Exhibition of Postage Stamps, and shortly reviewed the steps which had been already taken to obtain the support and concurrence of the Government in the scheme, which he confidently hoped might be matured and carried into effect during the ensuing year. He expressed great regret at the absence of any representatives of foreign Philatelic Societies that evening, especially that of the Messrs. Caillebotte and of M. Ferrari, who had honoured the Society with their presence on previous occasions. The next toast was that of "The Officers of the Society," proposed by Mr. Colman, who acknowledged in grateful terms the debt which the Society owed to their courteous and energetic Secretary, Mr. Bacon; who briefly, on behalf of the Committee, responded. The Visitors received all due consideration at the hands of Mr. A. W. Chambers, who, in a few well-chosen sentences, welcomed their presence at the dinner, making special allusion to the kindness of those gentlemen who had not only honoured the Society with their presence, but had added to the pleasure of the evening by their vocal talents. The toast was responded to by Professor Holden. The last toast upon the list was that of the Chairman, Mr. Castle, proposed by the

Assistant Secretary, Mr. Douglas Garth, who reminded the Society that it was mainly owing to the regularity of Mr. Castle's attendance at the fortnightly meetings, notwithstanding that he had to undertake a long journey to London on each of these occasions, that within his recollection there had never been wanting a member of the Committee to preside at those meetings. The toast was enthusiastically received with musical honours, and was suitably acknowledged. An extra toast, that of the Assistant Secretary, proposed by Mr. Tapling, terminated a most successful evening.

Notes and Queries.

NEW GRANADA.—Mr. Campbell has sent us copies of the 1861 stamps, inscribed in the outer frame CORREOS NACIONALES, consisting of the 2½, 5, 10, and 20 centavos, which from time to time arrive from Bogota, but which are all forgeries. Like imitation pictures of the old masters, they are made to look old, and are altogether very well got up. We need scarcely tell our readers to beware of them.

THE NEW C. B.—We are glad to see that the Queen has conferred the Companionship of the Bath on Mr. Purcell, the head of the stamp department at Somerset House, in recognition of his services in producing the Jubilee series of stamps. Mr. Purcell devoted himself for many months to the anxious and arduous task of producing a series which should be satisfactory not only to the Post-office, the Inland Revenue Department, and the Treasury, but also to the public. Never was such a distinction more honourably earned or more deservedly bestowed.

BERGEDORF.—We have received a series of six stamps from Hamburg, which seem to come from someone who has started a *Briefbeforderung* for Bergedorf. We suppose that they were manufactured for the delight of children at Christmas-time, as they came to light between the 21st and 25th of December. They are *too* farcical to be chronicled among our novelties, so we will merely mention that there are two stamps of 2 pfennig each. The one is bicoloured, a red triangular frame like the Cape of Good Hope stamps, with a central vignette in green, showing a forlorn-looking maiden with a background of corn or flowers, and six baskets on the ground, and we believe was issued on the 21st December; the other, which forms the first of a regular series, was probably issued on Christmas-day, and shows an otter with a fish in its mouth. The impression is in brown, and is in shape a transverse oblong rectangle. The second of this series, value 3 pf., shows a squirrel climbing a tree, and is in orange-yellow, an upright rectangle; the third, value 5 pf., shows a dog with a duck in its mouth, and is in black, the shape being a transverse oblong rectangle; the fourth, value 10 pf., is an upright oblong rectangle, and shows two cranes on a fishing expedition, the impression being in dark green; and the last of the series, value 15 pf., is a transverse oblong rectangle, the design showing two animals intended for rabbits—one running, the other erect—the colour of the impression being light brown. All the stamps are perforated. The series is well lithographed with rather pretty backgrounds, and is likely to be popular amongst children. The tariff of the proprietor of the "delivery" office is 2 pf. for circulars, 3 pf. for ordinary letters under ½ lb., 5 pf. for samples under 1 lb., 10 pf. for registered articles, and 15 pf. for express delivery.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Thanks to our two correspondents for their communications, both of which we have made use of.

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